The Newport Mercury.

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☞ No Paper discontinued (unless at the discretion of the Publishers) until arreages are paid.

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Handbills, Show Bills, Shoe Bills, Labels, Checks, Notes, Steamboat Bills, Shop Bills, Circulars, Tax Bills, Blanks, *of all kinds*, Engine Notices,

☞ LARGE SHOW BILLS, for Concerts, Lectures, Public Meetings, Exhibitions, &c. &c.,

—EXECUTED AT THE—

MERCURY OFFICE,
No. 133 Thames St,

At prices which cannot fail of meriting a share of public patronage.

☞ The favors of the old Patrons are respectfully solicited.

Weekly Almanac.

OCTOBER. 1847.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	High water
2 Saturday,	6 13	5 47	morn.	2 12
3 Sunday,	6 14	5 46	0 44	3 1
4 Monday,	6 16	5 44	1 18	3 48
5 Tuesday,	6 17	5 43	2 38	4 32
6 Wednesday,	6 19	5 41	3 36	5 16
7 Thursday,	6 20	5 40	4 32	5 58
8 Friday,	6 22	5 38	5 28	6 41

Moon's last qr, 1st day, 2d hour, 6 m. morning.

MAILS CLOSE

Providence,	*Daily*,	8½ A. M.
Boston,	*do*	8½ A. M.
New York,	*do*	7 P. M.
Fall River,	*do*	8½ A. M.
Westerly,	*Tuesdays and Fridays*,	6 A. M.
New Shoreham,	*Fridays*,	8 A. M.

Office open till 8 P. M.
JOSEPH JOSLEN, *Post Master.*

DISCOUNT DAYS,

At the several Banks in this Town.

Merchants Bank, on Monday afternoon.
Newport Exchange Bank, on Monday evening.
Newport Bank, on Tuesday afternoon.
New England Commercial Bank, on Tuesday afternoon.
Rhode Island Union Bank, on Wednesday morning.
Bank of Rhode Island, on Thursday afternoon.
Traders Bank, on Thursday evening.

CUSTOM HOUSE,

Office Hours.

From 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 3. P. M. to 5 P. M.
EDWIN WILBUR, *Collector.*

POET'S CORNER.

HEART QUESTIONINGS.

BY EMMA C. EMBURY.

"To minister in life to those we love,
And be in death remembered—this is all
A woman dreams of happiness."
The New Cassandra,

When Life's false oracles, no more replying
To baffled Hope, shall mock my weary crest,
When in the grave's cold shadow calmly lying,
This heart at last has found its earthly rest,
How will ye think of me?
Oh! gentle friends!
How will ye think of me?

Perhaps the wayside flowers around ye springing,
Wasting, unmark'd, their fragrance & their bloom
Or some fresh fountain, through the forest singing,
Unheard, unheeded, may recall my doom:
Will ye thus think of me?

May not the day-beam glancing o'er the ocean,
Picture my restless heart, which, like you wave,
Reflected doubly, in its wild commotion,
Each ray of light that pleasure's sunshine gave?
Will ye thus think of me?

Will ye bring brack, my memory's art, the gladness
That sent my fancies forth, like summer birds?
Or will ye list that undertone of sadness,
Whose music seldom shaped itself in words?
Will ye thus think of me?

Remember not how dreams, around me thronging,
Enticed me ever from life's lowly way,
But oh! still hearken to the deep soul-longing,
Whose mournful tones pervade the poet's lay.
Will ye thus think of me?

And then, forgetting every wayward feeling,
Bethink ye only that I loved ye well,
Till o'er your souls that "late remorse" is stealing,
Whose voiceless anguish only tears can tell.
Will ye *thus* think of me?
Oh gentle friends!
Will ye *thus* think of me?

SELECTED TALE.

From the Portland Tribune.

The Young Merchant.

BY L. C. COLESWORTHY.

"What do you think about accommodating this young man?" said Mr. Pelby, a bank director, to his associates on discount day. "He appears to be sound, and the amount is but trifling."

"I don't know," replied Mr. Barrow, a small grey-eyed man, who looked as if he was born to skin flints and make money by the operation—"I don't know about it.—We have lost so much in years past, that I think we had better not discount it. The interest on a hundred dollars is but trifling. What do you say Mr. Ormond?"

"'Tisn't worth talking about, so small a sum. I wouldn't be bothered with it."

"Perhaps," said Pelby, "it may be of great assistance to the young man at this time if he could have the money."

"Let him go to the broker's then," said Mr. Jameson, a fat man, who had made his money by grinding the poor and shaving notes "You know we have sufficient funds there, and we shall realize four times as much."

"For my part," said Barrow, "I don't think it worth while to be troubled with small notes; they are of very little service, even if they should be promptly paid."

"True," replied Pelby, "but Mr. Somers spoke to me about the note and wished I might say a word in his favor—but on the whole, I think we may as well not accept it. Here, Mr. Jake," addressing the cashier, and handing him the note—"Tell Mr. Somers we are short of money to-day and cannot discount."

Mr. Somers was a young man of industrious habits and sterling integrity. He had but recently commenced business for himself, and with but little capital, and therefore felt the need of some assistance. He had no father or rich relative to draw upon, or exert themselves in his behalf, and when an opportunity presented for the investment of a little money, he made strong efforts to obtain it through the banks, and was seldom accommodated. It is exceedingly difficult for a person with no capital to succeed well in business—especially with no wealthy friends to render him assistance. So Somers knew by experience. But he was industrious and persevering, and determined to do something. He saw a chance to make money by investing about a hundred dollars, and it was on the occasion that he had spoken to Mr. Pelby and dropped his note in the bank. He was fearful of the result, and when the cashier informed him that his note was not accepted, he turned away with feelings rather indignant towards the directors, but determined to have the money. He called at the broker's—paid three or four per cent a month—took the amount and made the purchase. In a few weeks the broker was paid, but the interest accumulated so fast that his profits were not so great as he anticipated. Still Somers was not discouraged. He found it exceedingly difficult at times to raise the money that was absolutely necessary for the payment of his notes, but by prudence and economy, and occasionally calling on the broker, he woried through the first year of his mercantile life. In taking an account of his stock, he found that he had actually made a little, besides his living, and the few losses he had sustained by bad debts. He commenced again with renewed zeal, determined still to persevere, with the hope that before another twelve month he should be free from all embarrassment.

Once more Somers concluded that he would make an attempt to get a note discounted. He called upon Pelby, told him his situation and asked him to use his influence in his behalf at the bank next day.

"I will do all I can, Mr. Somers'" said the director. "Will the note be met promptly?"

"Certainly, sir."

"Have you a good name on the note?"

"I think I have."

"Perhaps we can accommodate you."

Somers also called upon Mr. Barrow, who promised, also, to use his influence, and thought there was no doubt but he could obtain the money.

The directors had assembled in the bank and among other, Somers' note was produced.

"We had better accept this small note from a worthy young man," said Pelby to his associates.

"Plague on these little notes," said Jameson, "We are eternally bothered by them. Why don't our young men who want a few dollars call upon the brokers?—It is their business to accommodate them—not ours."

"So I say," replied Ormand, "we do not open the bank to accommodate every man to a few dollars who may want the amount. We should have nothing else to do."

"O, let the young man be accommodated this once," said Pelby, "he is good for the amount, and is working hard to get along."

"Perhaps it might be as well," said Barrow, "but I shall have nothing to say about it."

"Tis of no use—here, cashier, tell the young man that it was not possible for us to do anything for him to-day," said Jameson, handing Mr. Jake the note.

Mr. Somers was disappointed on learning that he could not be accommodated; more especially as he had conversed with two of the directors of the bank, who seemed to be favorably disposed towards him; but he said nothing and went his way resolving to be diligent in business, and surmount all the difficulties in his path, hoping before many months to be relieved from the necessity of asking accommodation at the banks. Somers prospered beyond his expectations. Attentive to his business and enconomical in his habits, he won the confidence of others and received a large share of patronage.

During his second year of business, on taking account of his stock, he ascertained that his profits were larger than on the previous year, and he found less difficulty in meeting his payments.

From this time Somers began to prosper—his business increased, and everything went on smoothly with him. He had no occasion to solicit favors of the bank, and it was easy for him to meet his payments.—ments—took advantage of the market and made quick turns. A great many schemes were presented for his countenance, where large profits were anticipated, but he rejected them all, and preferred to trade in his own certain business than to trust to that which was visionary. Here he was right. While many of his friends failed in business, Somers prospered, and in a few years was considered a safe and substantial merchant.

One pleasant day in summer, as Somers was busy in his store, in stepped Pelby, the old bank director. "I am glad to hear of your prosperity," said he, "I always knew you would succeed in business."

"I have made out thus far, better than I had reason to expect. When I started, you know it was with difficulty that I made my payments; but persevering and exerting myself, I have prospered."

"If you should ever be in want of money to carry on your business, we should be glad to accommodate you at our bank. We will discount your paper for any amount.

Mr. Somers thanked the director for his offer and remarked—"When I needed accommodation you would not oblige me, tho' I earnestly solicited it. Now, as I do not stand in need of assistance, you offer it to me."

"It was not my fault; the other directors did not know you, and they seldom discount for strangers. We would be very happy now to do anything for you."

"There is young Mr. P——— who has just started in business, who is in need of a little help. Suppose you make him the offer."

"O, we don't know any thing about him. He may be one of the most worthy of men, but he is unknown to the directors," and wishing Mr. Somers good morning, Pelby walked down the street.

Not a month went by, when passing along one day Mr. Somers met Mr. Barrows, another bank director, who took him by the hand and smilingly inquired for his health.

"Well sir, how do you get along these times?" said Mr. Barrow.

"Pretty well, sir."

"Do you need more capital in your business?"

"O, no, my credit is good, but I prefer to make cash purchases."

"If you should be in want of money any time, we would be ready to discount your note at the bank. We like to oblige when we know it is safe."

"I don't know as I am in want of accommodation at present."

'Perhaps you would find it to your advantage to invest more capital in your business. We will discount for you any amount, and should be happy to do so.'

Somers thanked him, but as he passed along he could not but reflect on the change that a few years had produced. When poor he never received a smile or kind look from Barrow—now he was pleasant as could be. Once he would not exert himself to render him assistance, now he would do all in his power to help him. Somers had become rich, and as is the custom of mankind friends began to flock around him, but he treated them all with respect and kindness.

One morning Ormand came in his store and purchased a few articles, and freely entered into conversation with Somers. In years past this gentleman was stiff and taciturn, but now he was sociable and pleasant and appeared to feel a deep interest in the welfare of Somers.

'I am glad to hear of your prosperity,' said he, 'I always knew you would do well, from the time you started in business, and have often spoken in your favor. I suppose you have capital enough at present?'

'Yes, as much as I can safely invest.'

'If you should be in need of more at any time, you can be readily assisted by calling at our bank. We are always ready to accommodate.'

'If I should want to be accommodated I will call, but at present I have as much capital in my business as I need.'

After bidding Somers good morning, the director left.

The young merchant continued to prosper in business, and his shop was the most frequent resort of the bank directors, who, when they ascertained his standing, and knew him to be accumulating property, did what they could to help him along. They purchased of him themselves, and often directed customers to his store.

Somers is now one of the most active and wealthy citizens. He does an extensive business, and employs a number of hands. His losses have been small. From an humble beginning, he has risen to his present industry to all young men. He was always punctual in his payments, industrious in his habits, and strictly attentive to business. Let his example be imitated by all youth, and like him they will prosper.—From a poor boy, he has become a wealthy man, and now exerts a good influence all around him. He is kind-hearted and liberal and yearly distributes of his property to assist those who are poor and needy.

How difficult it is for a young man just starting in business, to obtain assistance! If he attempts to obtain help at the bank, in of once in a dozen times is he successful. The directors, in many cases, do not sympathize with him, and will not exert themselves to render him necessary help. So he struggles on for the first few years of his life, and if he happens to fail, and there seems nothing to prevent him, the directors rejoice at their good luck in not having lost by him, when if they had accommodated him, he would have suceeded and overcome all his troubles. If in spite of the obstacles which are thrown into the path, he succeeds and accumulates property, they unluckly make his acquaintance, and are ready to do all in their power for him.—Such is the way of the world.

THE FARMER.

Preserving Trees.—Care and kindness to trees is sometimes as well repaying as that which is bestowed upon individuals. The Flushing (L. I.) Journal states a case in point.

A careful old lady had rented a house and garden in that village, and on taking possession, it was discovered that there was a diseased peach tree in the garden which the owner advised should be taken up and destroyed. The old lady, however, objected to its destruction. She dug up the doomed tree and carefully scraped every root, and then made a strong decoction of soap suds, and with a brush gave it a thorough scrubbing. Having done this she mixed some lime with the earth from which it was taken, and putting the tree in its original place, with occasional nursing, she left it to its fate. This year the tree has the appearance of perfect health, and is so full of fruit, that props have become necessary to sustain the branches from breaking.

Charcoal.—Powdered charcoal or the refuse of the heap, should be thickly strewed over every place where filth is allowed to accumulate. It absorbs the bad smell, and makes an excellent manure of what otherwise would not only be useless but offensive. It also prevents the larvæ of insects from becoming flies or moths. Pigs like to eat charcoal, and are thought to fatten on it; and in the course of the summer months, I frequently have a bushel or so at a time thrown over the pen. It makes the manure so much more valuable that I find it worth while to buy it for the purpose.

American Agriculturist.

Put them up.—When you see the fence down, put it up; if it remains until to-morrow the cattle may get over it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Perseverance is a very important trait of character, and yet we find very few persons who practice it. Very little can be effected in the world without it. Few of the great discoveries which have been made, and of the great enterprises which have been undertaken, could have been accomplished without perseverance. There are few things the accomplishment of which is not attended with difficulties and discouragements; if we look into History we shall see this. If Columbus, when searching for an unknown continent, had not resisted the complaints and threats of his mutinous sailors, and continued on his voyage. America would probably have remained undiscovered until this day, or at least, until a great many years had elapsed. For if he had returned unsuccessful from his voyage, this would have prevented others from making a similar attempt. In like manner if Franklin and Robert Fulton had yielded to the discouragements and obstacles which presented themselves on every hand, the world would have lost the advantages and benefits which have resulted from the discovery of the steam engine and electricity.

From these advantages which I have mentioned it may be seen that no useful discovery or invention can be made without Perseverance. We should not be discouraged or disheartened by reverses, but should have a determination of purpose and energy of mind sufficient to enable us to go through with what we have undertaken. Difficulties instead of detering us from an undertaking should have the contrary effect, viz,—to make us more desirous to accomplish it. If any of my young readers, perhaps studying a difficult lesson has come to the conclusion that it is impossible for him to get it, let him take courage and persevere and he will be surprised to find how much the difficulties diminish as he [illegible] is than he had anticipated. Much can be effected by time and patience.

The Tongue.—Considering that everybody has a tongue, and keeps it pretty constantly employed, it is astonishing how few use it to much purpose. With most it is only put, in a careless and unskilful manner, to the simplest and commonest purposes—such as asking the time of dinner and the way to bed—and for all other ends might as well be the clapper of a bell as the precious little instrument it is. But when placed in a wise head, and used with full effect and power, it is a wonderful little organ, and contributes more, perhaps, than any other member, to the real worth and interest of life. To educate the tongue, then, properly to fulfil its office, is quite a consequential matter, and one of every day utility. If we could all converse with the precision, richness and roundness of tone of which the voice is capable what a musical world this would be—and why can't we?—*Salem Observer.*

A Cunning Cat.—We hardly think that cats receive their due. The dogs run off with most of the good stories. Having told a dog story lately, we will offset it by a cat story, to-day, which may be relied on as substantially true:—

The family of Capt. W———, of Salem, had a fine cat that was a great favorite and was much petted by them. Puss was allowed to spend much of her time in the parlor, and was always uneasy when shut out. One day the parlor door opened and the servant entered and inquired if any thing was wanted, as the bell was rung; the mistress replied that she had not rung the bell. Not many days after, this was repeated; and so continued to be from time to time, to the no small surprise and bewilderment of all concerned. The bell would ring, the servant would enter the parlor, but no one there would know anything of the matter. Here was a mystery which no one could solve. Was the house haunted?—was witch time coming again?

At length the lady of the house resolved on discovering the bell-ringer; and a fortunate observation finally led to the detection of the rogue. The lady had remarked on more than one occasion that *Puss* had come into the room with the servant who was so mysteriously called; and she began to suspect that her pet cat had some connection with this unaccountable bell-ringing. She therefore directed the servant to put the cat out of the room and to watch her movements. It was not long before the parlor bell rang, as usual, and on running to the only place where the wires of the bell came within reach of the cat, there was Miss Puss at work, with her claws on the bell wires; by pulling which, she had discovered she could call the servant and thus get access to her favorite lounge the parlor carpet.—*Boston Traveller.*

Anecdote of Stephen Girard.—The New Bedford Bulletin contains the following capital anecdote, illustrative of the peculiarities of the late Stephen Girard, of Philadelphia.

Mr. G. had a favorite clerk—one who every way pleased him; when at the age of twenty-one, he expected Mr. G. to say something to him in regard to his future prospects, and perhaps lend him a helping hand in starting in the world. But Mr. G. said nothing, carefully avoiding the subject of his escape from minority.

At length, after the lapse of some weeks, the clerk mustered courage enough to address Mr. G. upon the subject. "I suppose sir," said he, "I am free, and I thought I would say something to you as to my future course; what do you think I had better do?"

"Yes, yes, I know you are free," said Mr. G., "and my advice to you is, that you learn the *cooper's trade.*"

This announcement well nigh drew the clerk off the track—but recovering his equilibrium, he said if Mr. G. was in earnest he would do so.

"I am in earnest," said Mr. G.; and the clerk, rather hesitatingly, sought one of the best cooper's, agreed upon the terms of apprenticeship, and went at it in earnest.

In process of time, the young cooper became master of his trade, and could make as good a barrel as any other cooper. He went and told Mr. Girard that he had graduated with all the honors of his craft, and was ready to set up business, at which the old man seemed much gratified, and told him to make him three of the best barrels he could get up.

The young cooper selected the choicest materials, and soon put in shape and finish his three barrels, and wheeled them up to the old man's counting room. Girard said the barrels were first rate, and demanded the price.

"One dollar is as low as I can live by," said the clerk.

"Cheap enough," said the employer; make out your bill and present it."

And now comes the cream of the whole. Mr. Girard, with a generosity rarely equalled, drew a check for $20,000, and handing it to the clerk-cooper, closed with these memorable words:—

"There, take that, and invest it in the best possible way and if you are unfortunate, and lose it, you have a good trade to fall back upon, which will afford you a good living at all times."

Romance in Real Life.—The Cincinnati Chronicle furnishes us with the following nice bit of romance:—

About twelve years ago, a young gentleman, whose name we forbear to mention, residing in an interior county of Kentucky, became smitten—as falling in love is usually termed—with the daughter of a wealthy merchant. His love was requited by the fair and lovely girl, but the young man being poor, without influence, and having nothing to depend upon but his own industry and resolution, his suit was looked upon with a favorless eye by the wealthy father. In a moment of chagrin and disappointment, the proud youth left the home of his childhood—and twelve years rolled by; during which time no word was heard of him.—He went to the West Indies, a pennyless adventurer, and one month since returned home, the possessor of an immense fortune. In the meantime, the father of his beloved had failed, and died a poor broken-hearted man, leaving his wife and daughter dependent upon the cold charities of the world.—Yet in poverty as well as in wealth, the two lovers had remained faithful to their youthful vows, and two days after the return of the wanderer, he led his long-cherished idol to the Hymenial altar. How beautiful in a cold, heartless world like this, is the fidelity of two loving hearts?

Sadness.—There is a mysterious feeling that frequently passes like a cloud over the spirit. It comes upon the soul in the bustle of life, in the social circle, in the calm and silent retreat of solitude. Its power is alike supreme over the weak and iron-hearted. At one time it is caused by the flitting of a single thought across the mind. Again a sound will come booming across the ocean of memory, gloomy and solemn as the death knell, overshadowing all the bright hopes and sunny feelings of the heart. Who can describe it, and yet who has not felt its bewildering influence? Still, it is a delicious sort of sorrow; and, like a cloud dimming the sunshine of the river, although casting a momentary shade of gloom, it enhances the beauty of returning brightness.

Want of Self-Confidence.—Mr Gough, the temperance lecturer, is, it seems, not firmly established in his temperance principles. He said, in a lecture recently, that he had so little confidence in his own power to resist temptation, and was so fearful lest at any time he should again fall, that no sum of money, however large, no prospect of worldly advantage would induce him to pass a night in a room with no companion but a bottle of brandy.—*Boston Post.*

ARMY & NAVY NEWS.

From the Washington Union of Tuesday.

FROM MEXICO.—We have seen a letter from an officer at Vera Cruz, of the 4th inst., which states that they were "without anything more from Gen. Scott;" but that it was the "opinion of the most intelligent writers from Mexico that Gen. Santa Anna will conclude a peace: that his present position seems to urge him to such a measure," as his only alternative against any attempt to put him down on the part of Paredes or Valencia—"both of whom he had declared outlawed"—that there were on the beach at Vera Cruz some 1200 troops, with which it is understood "Col. Huger will go towards Jalapa with his command; and that Major Lally had not left there when last heard from. (The Sun of Anahuac says that the Major *had* left there.) The health of the city is improving. By the 15th of this month a heavy blow from the north is always expected; but the northers do not regularly commence until the 1st of October."

From the N. O. Picayune, Sept. 22d.

For some four or five days past we have confidently expected the receipt of correspondence from the army of Gen. Scott, at last accounts it was lying almost under the walls of the Mexican capital. Why that correspondence has not come to hand we need not say is owing to the non-arrival of any vessel from Vera Cruz. It is now fourteen days since we have had an arrival.

But the public must not forget that there is a large number of troops and provisions to be transported from Brazos Santiago to Vera Cruz, and as these troops and provisions are urgently required by Gen. Scott, of course the steamers McKim, Telegraph, and other Government transports are busily occupied in that service.

There is another consideration rendering it still doubtful when we shall have an arrival from Vera Cruz: we mean the usual stormy weather in the gulf at this peculiar season of the year—the equinoctial gales. If there is no vessel now on the way from some Mexican port for this city, the great probability is that for many days still to come we shall have no news, as mariners are very properly cautious about going to sea when bad weather may almost certainly be expected. Notwithstanding, we hope soon to hear from the army; but our friends and readers must curb their anxiety as best they can.

FROM SANTA FE.—The St. Louis Republican of the 22d contains news of the arrival at Fort Leavenworth of Gen. Price and others, in advance of the volunteers whose term of service in Mexico had expired. They left Santa Fe on the 11th of August. All was quiet when they left, the place being held by three companies of U. S. Dragoons and three companies of volunteers who had enlisted under Maj. Walker. Gen. Price, it seems, did not receive his commission of Brig. General, till a month after he left Santa Fe, when it reached him on the road, having been sent after him by a wagon train.

A letter dated Aug. 4, reports that Major Edmonson had dispersed six hundred insurgents at Loquesta, where they had barricaded the houses under Gonsales and Cortez, the [illegible] rancho, and a great number of American horses recovered. Loquesta is about 60 miles from Los Vegos, and Maj. Edmonson, with two companies and two pieces of artillery, was 24 hours on the march.

NAVAL.—The U. S ship Decatur arrived at Pensacola on the 20th of Sept. She is last from Tuspan, blockading the port, but was obliged to leave on account of the yellow fever increasing to a serious extent.—During a little more than the two weeks she was at Tuspan, she had sixty-five new cases and four deaths.

On the passage to Pensacola, one man died with the disease. From the first commencement of the epidemic, to the day of her arrival in Pensacola, one hundred and fifteen cases of yellow fever have been treated on board, of whom one officer and five of the crew have died. She has now twenty-four persons on the sick list, nearly all of whom are convalescent, however.

A letter from an officer of the frigate United States dated at Cape Palmas, on the Coast of Africa, in July last, states that some fifty of the crew of that frigate were down with the coast fever—and some five or six had died. The officers were all well.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Jamestown, Commodore Bolton, sailed from Norfolk for the coast of Africa on the 21st ult.

The U. S. ship Ohio, arrived at Rio Janeiro from Norfolk on the 7th of August.

The U. S. ship Preble, arrived at Callao, on the 13th of July, after a passage of 72 days from Monterey. She boarded the Cyane on her way down and heard the news of Gen. Scott's victory at Vera Cruz. All was quiet on the coast, and all well on board the Preble.

The erection of the frame of the projected war steamer at the Brooklyn Navy Yard is in active state of progress. She is to be of medium size, of 1700 tons burthen.

Maj. Gen. Patterson, Col. Abercrombie, Major Polk, and Lieut. Williams, are still here awaiting a passage to Vera Cruz.—They are impatient to get on, directions having been sent on from Washington to Vera Cruz that the troops now at the latter place, shall not move until Gen. Patterson arrives to take the command.

Pensacola Gazette, 18th.

TROOPS.—Fifteen companies of volunteers were presented in Knoxville, Tenn., on the 20th, and as only five were required from that division of the State, the companies of Capts. Freeman, of Roane county, Guthrie, of Hamilton, Bunch, of Claiborn, Counsel, of Knox, and Rogers, of Hamilton, were selected by ballot.

Major Webster, of the Massachusetts volunteers left Boston on Wednesday last *en route* for Mexico. Captain Crowninshield of the same regiment, will take his departure soon.

The remains of a number of Kentucky Volunteers, were recently brought from the battle field of Buena Vista, and interred at Frankfort, in the presence of some two or three thousand people.

BY THE MAILS.

THE WHALE FISHERY.—It is a singular fact that, notwithstanding the general impression that the whale becomes scarcer yearly, there would seem to be little rational cause for the belief, for there are but few more vessels engaged in that species of fishing now than there were two hundred years ago. As early as 1680, Holland had 260 ships, manned by 14,000 seamen, employed in this pursuit. Considering the size of the Dutch ships, the amount of oil taken in 1680, was nearly as great as now. In 1817, Great Britain had not less than 600 vessels in the same trade. The fact is, that while the number of American ships has increased, the number of European vessels employed in the same pursuit has decreased, and it is exceedingly doubtful, on the whole, whether the aggregate quantity is any greater than formerly. Hence we question the fact, so often asserted that whales are becoming scarcer. It is very probable that they are changing their location, in order to avoid their pursuers, for the instinct of all animals leads them to do this.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

THE MERCANTILE BUSINESS.—The fall business of this city during the last two months is said to have exceeded that of any previous year since 1836. Goods of almost every description have been somewhat lower in price than they were last year. Credit has been obtained on easy terms, but many of the Western merchants have turned over a new leaf and come to the commercial mart of the country, well supplied with cash. The consequence was they purchased only what they actually needed and only on the most reasonable terms. We have never known the merchants to be better pleased with the character and extent of their business than they are at the present time.—*N. Y. Express.*

A letter received in New Bedford, from W. H. Luce, first officer of whaling-ship Congress, of Mystic, dated Western Islands, Aug. 15, says that about three weeks previous, in lat. 39 20, lon 48 50, Capt. Taylor and the steward went into the run of the vessel to procure a keg of paint, and in passing it up on deck the steward accidentally broke a can of turpentine, the contents of which took fire from a lamp, and in an instant the cabin was enveloped in flames. They immediately rushed on deck, their clothing having also taken fire in consequence of the turpentine which had attached to them, and which Mr. Luce vainly endeavored to subdue by pouring water upon them. The clothes of the steward had become saturated with the inflammable liquid, and were literally burned upon him, so that he died in intense suffering on the following day. The crew exerted themselves in pouring water down the trunk light, and succeded in removing four bags of powder from the transom of the ship, and finally extinguished the flames. Captain Taylor was badly burned, chiefly at his feet, ancles and hands, and was confined to his bed until the arrival of the ship at Fayal, a few days after the accident, when he was removed on shore for medical attendance. Mr. Luce was also slightly burned. Mr. Luce shipped four hands at Fayal, and proceeded on a cruise for whales, but without success, and returned to Fayal about 15th of August for Capt. Taylor, who had so far recovered as to be able to resume his duties in proceeding on the voyage. The Congress had taken no oil.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—On Saturday week, Mr. Littleberry Moon, a highly respected citizen of Campbell county, while in one of his fields where his hands were at work, was approached by a man on foot, who proposed to buy a horse upon which Mr. M. was then mounted. The price, $120, was agreed upon; Mr. Moon at the time doubting whether the stranger had the cash to pay it. He pulled out, however, a roll of notes and presented six twenty dollar bills.

Mr. Moon's suspicions as to his being a passer of counterfeit money were awakened, and with a view to see how much he had, he intimated a preference for larger notes. The stranger gave him, in exchange, two fifty dollar bills and one twenty. Mr. M. then, as a measure of precaution, intimated that he would be obliged to ride to the village of Leesville, close at hand, to inquire whether the bills were genuine. To this the man somewhat reluctantly assented, and promised to await his return rather than accompany him.

On leaving Leesville Mr. M. was joined by a neighbor, and on seeing, at some distance, that another was likely to join him, the stranger made for the woods and has not since been heard from. The notes are genuine, and are now in the possession of Mr. Moon. The man was evidently very anxious to purchase the horse and his abrupt departure, without the money or the animal, is well calculated to induce the suspicion that he had some reason to avoid scrutiny. He is represented as a small man, of middle age, travel-soiled and tolerably well clad. The sum of money in his possession must have been of considerable amount.

Lynchburg Virginian.

DEATH OF DR. TENNEY.—The public will be surprised to learn of the death of Rev. Caleb J. Tenney, D. D., formerly of Wethersfield, Conn. He expired at his residence, in Northampton, this morning, about 4 o'clock, at the age of 67. He came home about ten days ago, feeling unwell, and has not been out since. We learn from his physician, that no tangible disease was apparent about him, but that the lamp of life seemed to go out, having burnt to the socket. Dr. Tenney was agent of the American Colonization Society, in whose service he has assiduously labored for several years.

Springfield Gazette.

[Mr. T. was formerly Pastor of the first Congregational Church in this town.]

At the Warm Sulphur Springs, Va., a few days since, some daring robbers entered the hotel and carried off the iron safe and rifled it of about $5000.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—An alarming accident occurred near Rice's mills, in the lower part of the town, on Friday forenoon, resulting in the serious maiming of three persons. Four journeymen painters, in the employ of F. Clark, were engaged in painting near the roof of Hayden's factory, and used a slight staging, composed of a ladder swung out from the windows of the upper story by ropes, with a board put across it for sitting upon during the operation.—While all were upon it, the ladder broke in two, and precipitated three of them to the ground, a distance of 50 or 60 feet. The fourth, in his descent, caught hold of a window sill, and got into the building unhurt. The others were injured. William Davis had his thigh broken, a compound fracture, and his elbow dislocated. John Parrisau, a Frenchman, broke his ancle, and injured his spine severely. He alighted on his feet, but a portion of the ladder came down with them, struck his back, and caused the injury stated. William Phipps had his arm broken; he but recently came here from Hartford.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

DREADFUL MORTALITY.—The St. Louis Reveille, of Friday week, says: "A gentleman who took cattle to New Orleans on the steamer Hard Times, the last trip that boat made from this port, returned yesterday on the Talma. He states that shortly after arriving at New Orleans the yellow fever broke out among the crew of the Hard Times, and that up to the date of his departure thirty three, including the captain, first clerk, and several other officers, had died. This mortality is truly frightful."

Judge Garnier of Pensacola committed suicide at that place a few days since. The act was committed with the utmost deliberation in consequence of poverty. Judge G., after directing notes to all persons whom he owed, tied some bricks in a towel which he fastened to his body and threw himself into the water.

INDICTED FOR MURDER.—The Grand Jury of Westchester county, at the present sitting of the County Court in that county, have found "a true bill" against Amos Northrup for the murder of Miss. Goodheart, committed in the town of Mount Pleasant, on Sunday, the 23d August last. Northrup is a depraved and desperate man, and but recently expressed a regret that he had not killed the sister of the deceased.

Albany Eve. Jour.

IN NAUVOO, Mr. Hatch, a revolutionary pensioner 90 years old, and Mr. Telley, another Mormon, shot their wives dead in the night by mistake, supposing them to be anti-Mormons from whom they were expecting an attack.

ACCIDENT.—An interesting son of Mr. Thomas Richardson, aged 13 years, was instantly killed in Boston on Wednesday, went up stairs, and in coming down, tripped and fell from the third to the second floor striking upon his head, breaking his neck, and dying instantly.

SICKNESS.—We continue to hear accounts of unusual sickness in many towns around us. In Newton and Lowell, where, as we have before mentioned, there has been an extraordinary prevalence, particularly of bowel diseases, there is yet a great deal of sickness. The Gloucester Telegraph of yesterday mentions that disease and death have been busy in that community, having visited all classes and all ages, and stricken down infancy and childhood, and manhood and old age. The Salem Gazette states that that city, always remarkably healthy, has enjoyed the present season its usual exemption from disease.

Boston Traveller, of Thursday.

The people of Cuba have enjoyed a singular exemption this year from the yellow fever. There have been but 156 cases throughout the island, and the proportion of deaths in that number is only a little over ten per cent. Out of 74 cases in the city of Havana, there was not one that terminated fatally.

UNWHOLESOME PROVISIONS.—The New-Orleans Picayune complains, with much indigation, that provisions supplied for the army, by contractors, but condemned as unfit for use, have been sold at auction in that city, and gone into general consumption among certain classes. It suggests that the extreme severity of the epidemic, this year, may perhaps be ascribed in part to this circumstance.

BUILDING ON THE SAND.—A fine large house, 75 by 25, has just been erected on the corner of the beautiful yard of Columbia College, at the junction of Church and Murray streets. In digging for the foundation, the earth proved to be mere quicksand, with no cohesion at all between the particles, and it caved in from far into both streets. The foundation however was laid. But as the house went up, the cellar wall moved a little, and more, but not enough to produce absolute discouragement, until the building had gone up six stories above ground, with 1 or 2 below the surface.—Then, when the cornices had been put on, and the rafters raised, it became apparent that the house would not be safe, and the melancholy orders was given to take it all down. The Irishmen are now employed in bringing down the bricks which they had carried up with so much toil, and very soon there will not be one brick upon another. Every one who passes by, must regret so perplexing a disappointment, and hope that the builder may have "better luck next time."—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

ARRIVAL OF MISSIONARIES.—Nathan Ward, M. D., and his wife, who have for the last fourteen years been connected with the Ceylon Missions, arrived in this city on the 13th instant, with their children, and a son of Mr. E. S. Minor, of the same mission.—*N. Y. Jour of Com.*

FEMALE SAILOR BOY.—The schooner St. Mary's, Capt. Black, of Baltimore, with coal, which went ashore on the Tortugas Reef, a short time ago, had a cabin boy of remarkable good looks and smartness, but as the vessel appeared to be in danger, fear overpowered every other consideration, and he blushingly confessed herself no boy, but a veritable woman in breeches. The captain was more than ever alarmed at this novel peril, and it is said has exhibited great remorse ever since, for sundry thumps and growls bestowed upon her, the common heritage of cabin boys. At present she is with a family in this place, and Joanna is a very modest, and really a clever girl. This whim of donning attire not belonging to her, is deemed a high offence by some of the ladies of the Key, whilst others equally commend it as a gallant feat, betokening quite an early disposition to wear the breeches. The affair has assumed a serious aspect, and it is believed that the breeches have the majority.

Key West paper.

MARRYING A WIFE'S SISTER.—In the British Parliament, May 14th, Mr. Stuart Wortley moved for a commission to inquire into the operation of the marriage laws in England and her colonies as relating to the prohibited degrees of affinity, which was ordered. He stated that, from recent investigations, it had been found that 1401 marriages had been contracted with the sisters of deceased wives, including the cases of 5 mayors, 70 magistrates, and 30 clergymen. Foster estimated 6,000 such marriages as contracted since 1845, affecting 30,000 including children. Men of the highest family and station went abroad to be married, because the laws were different.

A PUZZLER.—A writer in the Baptist Register proposes the following inquiry:

If a Mr. Randall is blessed with a son, whom he names Ezra, and if Mr. R. upon the death of Ezra's mother marries the daughter of Mr. Alvord, who a few years before had lost his wife, and who, subsequently, by a second wife, is blessed with a daughter that is named Mary, but who lives not long to lament the early death of his first daughter Mrs. Randall, or enjoy the society of his companion and daughter Mary; and if after his death Mr. Randall takes for his third wife the former wife of his father-in-law, and if his son, Ezra, choose to marry the daughter of his father's third wife, Miss Mary Alvord, will any law, human or divine, be broken? And what relation will Ezra be to his father, or his children to his father's wife?

NOBLE CONDUCT AND HARD FATE.—The Albany Statesman tells a sad story of an industrious Irish servant girl in that city, who, from her scanty earnings, saved $100, with which she sent for her father, mother and sister, in Ireland, where they were suffering for food.

Worn [illegible] to the [illegible] creature rented a small but comfortable tenement, and furnished it, to the extent of her limited means, with necessary furniture, food and fuel. In due time the parents and sister arrived, and joined herself and brother here; and the meeting, under such circumstances, of the re-united family, was one inexpressibly joyful.

The most sanguine hopes and the brightest wishes of the affectionate, self-sacrificing daughter and sister were fully accomplished. Those she loved, were, through her single efforts, rescued from the combined miseries of pinching poverty and gaunt famine, and were all gathered about her at last in a humble but comfortable home, in a land of peace and plenty. But their happiness was short-lived indeed.—The parents had brought with them the seed of the pestilence that rages in many portions of Ireland, consequent upon hunger bad food and exposure, and soon after their arrival here, one after the other, fell victims to its virulence; and the poor heart-broken girl, in a few short weeks, has followed father, mother, brother and sister to their graves, and once more is alone in the land of her adoption, without a relative to condole with her in her bereavement.

A story has been going the rounds of the papers, that a physician in Manchester, N. H., had opened the stomach of a patient, and removed several hard substances which had completely obstructed the passage from it. The patient was represented as doing well, and likely to recover. The medical journals were very much interested in the case, and many learned comments made upon it, but it now appears from the Manchester American that the patient was a hen!

SINGULAR.—We learn from the Baltimore Patriot, that Mr. Hutton, whose office was set on fire on Friday night last, and robbed of valuable papers, including securities and treasury notes to a large amount, had his papers restored to him on Sunday evening, by the hands of a clergyman of high standing. The Baltimore correspondent of the New York Herald says, the clergyman in question is a Roman Catholic priest, and that the money was received through the confessional. It remains to be seen whether the grand jury will take notice of this attempt to settle the crimes of burglary and arson.

Boston Daily Advertiser.

A PRESENT.—The passengers by the French steamship Missouri, which put into Halifax on her late passage from Cherbourg to New York, have caused a silver speaking trumpet to be manufactured, which it is their intention to present to Capt. Darby, of the British revenue cutter Daring, for his services upon that occasion. The trumpet is of massive silver, covered with foliage and flowers, not embossed in the usual manner, but engraved, so as to make the interior smooth.

JACK FROST,—Says the Bangor Whig, made a heavy entry into our city on Thursday night, killing some of the tender vines and flowers.

BOLD AND SUCCESSFUL ROBBERY.—A bold and successful robbery was committed in the vicinity of this city on Thursday, under the following circumstances: An old gentleman named Stephen Savage was coming west on the packet. Arriving at the locks east of this city he concluded to walk a short distance. He was soon joined by a person who represented himself as a merchant from Spencerport. He proposed a walk through the fields to another point on the canal, at the end of a curve. The old gentleman readily assented. They soon came to a drunken man who was seated on the ground, pretending to count a large sum of money. The Spencerport merchant entered into conversation with him, and examined a bundle which lay near him on the ground. The bundle contained a ring which the merchant took good care that the old gentleman should see. He then told the drunken man that he had better take care of his bundle, as it contained a ring of some value.

The man swore it contained no ring and offered to bet $1000 that it did not. The merchant took the bet, and while counting out the money turned to the old man and asked him how much he had, saying, that as he had himself seen the ring, there could be no risk in betting. The unsuspecting old man immediately drew forth his wallet containing $637, to lend him the ballance, which the pretended drunkard snatched and made for the woods, with the merchant close in his rear. Mr. Savage came to this city and the police is now on the search with little hope of success, $400 of the money was on the Oneida Bank, fives—newly issued—and $237 in old tens of the same bank.—*Rochester Democrat.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The machine shop at the corner of Adams and Cross streets, in this city, was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. The fire was discovered about one o'clock, near the engine boiler, in the basement story, and was so much advanced when the engines arrived, that their efforts were principally directed to saving the houses in the neighborhood. The building was two stories high, owned by John R. Adams, Esq., and rented by several of our young and enterprising mechanics, upon whom the loss falls very severely. The loss of Mr. Adams is about $4000; insured for $2500.

Patterson & Smith, engravers to calico printers, lost most of their valuable machinery and stock—valued at $8000; insured for $2500; two thousand of this at the Rockingham Office in Exeter. The Hamilton company lost five hundred dollars worth of engraved rolls in the room of Patterson & Smith. Butterfield and Bradshaw, machinists, saved a portion of their machinery—their loss is $800—no insurance. Michael Mongan, reed-maker, lost machinery valued at $2000; one machine worth $1000; no insurance. Beals & Co., machinists, saved nearly all their machinery, roll coverer, lost in stock and machinery about $800—insured at a Hartford office, for $500. Gideon Woodcock, coffee-roaster and grinder, lost $500—no insurance.

A one story house, almost adjoining, owned and occupied by Theodore Warren, was badly damaged; insured (last week) at the Mutual Office in this city for $300, which will cover the loss.

The whole loss is about 17,000 dollars, the insurance on which is only $5,800.—Hardly any building of its size in the city could have been burned, carrying with it so much loss of property.

Lowell (Mass.) Courier of Sept. 28.

CALIFORNIA.—The correspondent of the New Bedford Mercury from California, says that the number of emigrants from the United States is about 3000; about one-half of whom have arrived there during the last season. The native population of Upper California, according to the most authentic data, is about 23,000—of whom about 4,000 are classed as people of character, and the remaining 19,000 as "neophytes." He is of opinion that California is destined to be a grazing rather than an agricultural country, the extreme dryness of the summer causing a serious drawback to the fertility of the land, which can only be remedied by irrigation.

Disturbances have occurred at the Nashua Mills in regard to the hours of labor. The Legislature of New Hampshire lately passed a law constituting ten hours a day's work, unless a special contract was made to the contrary. The Nashua Corporation made out special contracts which some signed and others refused to sign; and others still, were determined to deprive the workmen of the privilege of signing or not at their pleasure.

GREAT FALL OF POTOMAC.—We learn from the Alexandria Gazette that there was a sale at Fairfax, C. H., on Monday last, of the Great Falls Property, and that it was bid in at $101,100. This is one of the most splendid and capacious water powers in the Union; and the wonder is that its immense advantages have been so long unemployed.

A HUNT.—The sportsmen of Bath, Steuben county, had a hunt on Wednesday, and brought in 1545 squirrels, pheasants, woodcocks, &c. &c. One party killed 856, and the other 689.

A couple of counterfeiters were arrested at Lancaster Penn., last week, having $4,700 of counterfeit notes in their possession, on Eastern Banks.

DOUBLE PUNISHMENT.—At the Court of Common Pleas, in Essex county, Charles Pike, for escaping from the House of Correction, was sentenced to one year in the State Prison, after the expiration of his present imprisonment of one year.

One of the crew of the Britannia was accidentally killed in New York on Saturday morning.

NEWPORT MERCURY,
NEWPORT.
SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 2, 1847.

TOWN MEETING.

Report and act for a modification of the Town Government.

The adjourned meeting of the electors of this town on the subject above mentioned, was held on Tuesday last, at 10 A. M., HENRY BULL, Esq., Moderator. The committee appointed to consider what changes can be made in the town form of government, who had reported, in part, at the June town meeting, made a further detailed report, accompanied by an act carrying out the reforms recommended. After receiving the report, and much discussion as to the proper disposition of the act accompanying it, the whole subject, was by general consent, deferred to a town meeting to be held on Tuesday, the 19th day of October; and in the mean time, the report and act to be published under the direction of the committee.

R. B. Cranston, C. G. Perry, and Wm. Ennis were appointed, a committee to inquire into and report upon the town's title to the dock west of the Red market.

A communication from David Melville, Esq., requesting confirmation of a privilege to take water from the fountain in Mill street, was received and referred to the adjourned town meeting.

The following is the Report of the committee, and the act accompanying it, on the subject of the Town Government:

REPORT.

The Committee appointed by the Moderator of the town meeting held Saturday, May 15th, 1847, under a resolution adopted by that meeting, "to consider and report what changes are necessary in the Government of the town, to secure an efficient and economical administration thereof, and particularly the establishment of an effective police,"—having reported, in part, to the annual June town meeting sundry changes and amendments in our town system, which they considered it expedient to adopt,—and the said report having been recommitted to this committee, with a view of further action thereon, at an adjourned meeting to be held in the month of September;—further respectfully report:

That, by the terms of the resolution recommitting this report, in addition to the implied power of revising and amending it, they were "authorized, in connexion with the town council to petition the General Assembly, for such power to be granted to the town as may be necessary to carry into effect the reforms in the town affairs contemplated." As the report presented by the Committee at the June town meeting, was necessarily a very imperfect one, and did not embrace many subjects of reform contemplated by our citizens when the committee was instituted, they have petitioned the General Assembly, to ascertain distinctly what powers are now vested by law in the town, or town council, for our municipal government;—how far those laws are adequate to the attainment of what all deem essential, viz: a well regulated municipal government of some kind; and, if additional powers were thought necessary, then to enumerate and define them. Or, if the defect should be found to exist in the want of a proper executive authority to carry the laws into effect, then to create such executive authority, or confer it on some existing officer, and limit and define its duties and powers.

The powers, and privileges, duties, and liabilities, of the towns in this State are conferred and defined either by the provisions of the State Constitution, or by acts of the General Assembly passed prior to, and subsequent to its adoption.—The provisions of the Constitution which have any reference to the municipal administration of the towns are few and unimportant, and need not be taken into consideration in an inquiry of this nature. But the provisions by statue are complex and plenary, and cover, to a very great extent, the powers and duties which are considered the most important in that form of government. The Committee have examined the Digest of 1822; the acts in relation to towns, and to this town in particular, passed by the General Assembly from 1822 to 1844; the Digest of 1844; and the acts of the Assembly passed on those subjects since the establishment of the Digest last mentioned; and they annex hereto a schedule of the acts above named specially relating to this town, as well as of the acts of a general nature containing provisions, which have a reference to, or connexion with our municipal institutions. All the preceding named acts, which confer any powers and privileges on this town and are contained in the Digest of 1822, and all those of the same nature, passed by the General Assembly subsequent to that Digest, and previous to the Digest of 1844, the committee are of opinion are now in force, by virtue of the 15th section of the *"act declaring towns to be bodies corporate, and prescribing the manner of recovering debts due from towns."* See Digest of 1844, page 299. As to the acts of the General Assembly, in relation to this town, passed prior to the Digest of 1822, as no reservation, with respect to the powers and privileges conferred by them is contained in that Digest, which expressly repeals all public statute laws theretofore made and published, and not contained therein, the committee are of opinion, that they cannot now be considered in force—acts of a general nature like those relating to towns, or their government, having always been deemed to be public acts, which may be declared on, and given in evidence, without specially pleading them.

If any one will take the trouble to examine the several statutes, whose titles are enumerated in the annexed schedule, and make a condensed statement of the powers and priviliges they confer, he will be satisfied, we think, that they are ample for every purpose of a liberal and well constituted municipal government, and that there is no necessity, at the present time, of an application to the General Assembly for their enlargement. There is no one subject of municipal regulation, which may not be effectively reached either by a town ordnance, or an ordinance of the town council, under the provisions of these acts. The difficulty is, that the powers conferred have been suffered to lie dormant for the want of a convenient medium for framing and enacting the ordinances, and especially for the entire want, under our town government, of a proper executive authority to carry them into effect. In a few cases, authority is given to the town council to enact the ordinances, which the powers conferred require; but the mass of these powers is left exclusively to the action of the town. In a town of the population of Newport, where eleven hundred electors have the privilege of voting, the attempt to pass ordinances, in open town meeting, upon the great variety of topics which these statutes embrace, is found to be abortive, there being neither time for proper deliberation, nor a proper organization to mature the necessary enactments in the hurry and excitement of a large popular meeting. Hence, in towns of the size and circumstances of Newport, has arisen the necessity of a city organization—of delegating to some representative body the preparation and enactment of the laws necessary to carry the municipal powers into effect, which at an earlier stage of its existence,

the citizens were competent to perform by their own unaided and immediate act. But a city organization, which would divest the town meetings of all their present appropriate powers, has been considered by our citizens on a very recent occasion, and, for reasons satisfactory to a majority, decided to be inexpedient. Many, who voted against a city charter, opposed it from the belief, that the town organization, if properly amended, would afford all the protection and benefit which a city government could confer; others, from the persuasion, that the expenses attending a city had been greatly, though unintentionally, underrated by those who recommended the charter; others, from the conviction, that the power of taxation, and of the appropriation of money could not be placed upon the same safe footing as in the charter to the city of Providence, without a previous amendment of the State Constitution; and many, no doubt from a sincere respect and veneration for our time-honored municipal establishment, which, dating its origin from the settlement of the Colony, had protected so many generations, under the shadow of its wings, in "the enjoyment of as great liberty as any people under Heaven." A city charter then having been rejected upon whatever motives or reasons, the next best step, as its friends will concede, is to so remodel the town form of government, by new provisions introduced, that the great purpose of an effective and economical administration of its affairs can be attained. This is the view taken by the Committee of the wishes and feelings of every good citizen, and for the purpose of accomplishing so desirable an object, they recommend an application to the General Assembly for the passage of the act herewith submitted, which embraces all the modifications of our town government, which they deem to be material.

As stated in a previous part of this report the Committee consider the powers already conferred by the General Assembly as ample for all the purposes of municipal government, if the requisite ordinances be enacted, and an executive authority instituted to carry them into effect. To obviate the difficulty experienced in the enactment of laws in town meeting, they propose by the fourth section of the act, to give the town council concurrent power with the town, to make and ordain, with like penalties, all such laws, ordinances, votes, orders and by-laws, as the town may make and ordain, with certain exceptions, which are, specifically set out in the proviso to said section. The exceptions alluded to are in the words following viz "that no law, ordinance, vote, order, or by-law for the imposition of any rate, or tax, or for assessing or collecting the same, or for the appropriation of any money other than is herein specifically provided, or for the sale or other disposition of any land or other property belonging to said town, or for the creation of any office, or for establishing, increasing, or diminishing the salary or income thereof, or of any office already established, other than is herein particularly provided, shall be deemed or construed to be within the concurrent authority hereby conferred on said town council."

The town council have now by law authority to pass ordinances on various subjects of municipal regulation, and this section extends it to all such subjects within the jurisdiction of the town with the exceptions stated in the foregoing priviso.—In this manner, it is believed, that a well digested body of ordinances can be obtained for our government, without divesting the town of any of the powers it now possesses by law, and retaining to the town meetings, exclusively, the right, as now exercised, to impose, assess, and collect taxes, to appropriate money for any legitimate object, and to control the property of the town, as well as the compensation of all officers, with one or two exceptions, which the town or town council may appoint.

Provision having been made by the fourth section of the act for the enactment of a body of ordinances, the first, second and third sections essary to carry them into effect. By the first section, the member of the town council, who shall be first named and elected, or first numbered and elected (if chosen by ballot) is declared to be President of the town council, and under that title to be the chief executive magistrate of the town. If this section be examined, it will be found, we think, that the authority conferred on the President of the council, as the town's chief magistrate, is no larger, nor more stringent, than is found in every populous place to be necessary to a due execution of the laws, and is substantially the same, with some reservations, as is now exercised by chief magistrates in most places, which have adopted a city, or modified town organization.

The second section declares, that in addition to his fees as a member of the town council, the President shall be entitled to receive for his services a compensation to be determined by law, which shall be annually voted at the meeting for the choice of town officers, and not be changed or diminished during the term for which he was elected a member of the council. In case of death, resignation, or inability to perform his duties on the part of President, provision is made for the election of a President pro tempore, until a successor can be chosen by the legally qualified electors.

In connexion with the appointment of a chief executive officer, and subsidiary thereto, the third section of the act authorizes the town council to elect a town marshal, whose duties and liabilities as defined therein are the same in substance as those imposed on the city marshal of Providence, which are found to operate so beneficially in the police of that city. The marshal is required to give bond to the town treasurer for the faithful performance of his duties, and, in addition to his fees as one of the town constables, is to receive an annual compensation for his services, to be determined by the town council, and not diminished during the year, or term, for which he holds his office.

The town council have, also, by this section, authority to remove this officer for misconduct, two thirds of the members present concurring in the removal; and in case of his death, resignation, or inability to perform his duties, to elect a substitute marshal for the residue of his term.—The Committee will here add, that there is nothing in this act or in any existing law, which forbids the conferring this office on a person holding any other appointment under the town or town council, if the council think proper to unite these offices in the same person.

Having provided, as the Committee conceive, a competent authority to execute the ordinances of the town council, or town, the remaining sections of the act are applied to the correction of abuses, which, if not now very flagrant, are almost unavoidably incident to a town form of government. The fifth and sixth sections provide for a notice of three weeks before any law, ordinance, vote, order, or by-law, concerning the disposing of the towns land or other property, or the making a tax, or the appropriation of money, can be legally acted on, or passed, at any town meeting;—and for the annual publishing by the town clerk in at least one newspaper in the town, and in the town clerk's office, for three weeks immediately previous to the June town meeting, a schedule or statement of the tax or taxes, made and assessed during the year then current, and of the several appropriations of money and their objects, for the same period of time; and this publication to be taken for the notice required by the fifth section, as to all taxes and appropriations of the like nature and amount for the year then next ensuing. These sections provide, also, that the matters stated in these notices shall be inserted in the warrants for calling the town meetings.

The seventh section requires with certain exceptions, a previous audit and recommendation by the town council, or their objections stated in writing, before any bill or account can be allowed and ordered to be paid by any town meeting.

The eighth section provides for an annual audit by the town council of the town treasurer's account at least one week before the June town meeting—the result to be communicated to the meeting before the election of the treasurer.

The ninth section requires the town treasurer to publish annually, in one of the newspapers of the town and in the town clerk's office, at least one week before the June town meeting, a full and detailed report of all the town's receipts and their sources; of all its expenditures and their objects, for the year ending at said June town meeting, together with a schedule of the property at that time belonging to the town.

The tenth section declares, that the town as heretofore shall annually elect the members of the town council, a town clerk, a town treasurer, a town sergeant, the commissioners of the asylum, a school committee, the commissioners of the school fund, a street commissioner, or commissioners, and a committee of finance, and that all other town officers be elected by the town council at a meeting to be held as soon as may be after the June town meeting.

The committee think it unnecessary to offer any suggestion as to the expediency and urgency of the several provisions in sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, which have now been briefly enumerated, as the experience of every one acquainted with town affairs will readily suggest to him the reasons which have operated with the committee to recommend them.

It may be proper to add, before concluding this report, that by the seventh section of "an act establishing and regulating the Court of Justices in the town of Newport," passed June 1839, that court is vested "with original jurisdiction of all suits and complaints for offences against the by-laws, ordinances and regulations of the freemen and of the town council of said town." A tribunal therefore for the trial of all breaches of such laws, ordinances and regulations exists, and may be appealed to, as soon as the same can be remodelled and put into operation.

The committee finally suggest, that if the act herewith submitted receive the approbation of the town and be passed into a law by the General Assembly, an appropriation of   dollars be made by the town to enable the town council to employ such assistance as may be necessary, to prepare and arrange a body of laws, ordinances and regulations for the government of the town, and to publish the same in a convenient form when enacted.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN STERNE, Chairman,
C. G. PERRY, Sec'ry.

An act in addition to an act to enlarge and explain the powers of the town meetings and town council of the town of Newport.

SECTION 1.—*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:*

The member of the town council of the town of Newport, who shall be first named, (if the members of said town council be chosen, *viva voce*) and elected; or the first numbered, (if chosen by written ballot) and elected, shall be deemed and held to be the chief executive magistrate of said town, under the name of President, and shall be *ex-officio* a justice of the peace within the limits of the same.

He shall preside at all meetings of said town council, and shall have an equal vote with any other member of said council, on all matters and things legally coming within its jurisdiction. It shall be his duty to be vigilant and active in causing the laws to be executed and enforced; and, in order to enable him more effectually to preserve the peace and good order of the town, all the powers given to sheriffs and other officers in and by an act entitled, "*an act to prevent routs, riots and tumultuous assemblies, and the evil consequences thereof,*" are hereby conferred upon him. He is also hereby empowered to commit to prison, for a term not exceeding twenty-four hours, any dissolute person or persons, who may be detected in revelling in the streets, or upon the wharves, committing any mischief, quarrelling, or otherwise behaving in a disorderly manner, to the disturbance or annoyance of the peaceable inhabitants of the town.

He is also empowered to enter any house or building, which he has reasonable cause to suspect to be inhabited by persons of ill-fame, or to which persons of dissolute, idle, or disorderly character are suspected to resort; and if any dissolute, disorderly, or vagrant persons are found assembled in or about any such house or building, he shall command all such persons immediately to disperse, if, in his opinion, the good order of any portion of the town require it: and, in case of neglect or refusal to obey such command, he is hereby authorized to commit any person or persons so disobeying to prison, for a term not exceeding twenty-four hours; and if need be, he may require the aid of any sheriff, deputy sheriff, town marshal, town sergeant, constable, or watchman, or all of them, together with such other aid as may be necessary. He shall inspect the conduct of subordinate officers, and cause their violations of duty to be prosecuted and punished. He may call meetings of the town council, although said council may have been adjourned to a more distant day. He shall from time to time communicate to said town council, and also to said town, at any legal meeting thereof, such information, and recommend such measures, as the business and interests of the town, in his opinion, may require. Before entering on the duties of chief executive magistrate of said town, he shall be sworn, or affirmed, to the faithful performance of the duties of said office, and to support the Constitution of this State, and of the United States.

Sec. 2. In addition to his fees as a member of the town council and court of probate of said town, the said chief executive magistrate thereof shall be entitled to receive a compensation for his services to be ascertained by law, and annually voted by the legally qualified electors of said town at their town meeting in each year for the election of town officers, and paid him at stated periods; but no law, ordinance, order, vote or by law to change or diminish said compensation, shall take effect until the expiration of the time for which the said magistrate shall have been elected a member of said council.

In case of his death, resignation, or inability to serve in said office, the town council, upon being notified thereof, shall immediately proceed to elect one of its members, President *pro tempore*, who shall continue the exercise of the powers, and be subject to the duties and liabilities of President, until the vacancy occasioned by such death, resignation, or inability to serve, shall be filled by the town, at a town meeting to be regularly called and notified by said council, within thirty days from the time they receive notice of said death, resignation, or inability.

Sec. 3. The town council of said town, immediately after the election of said council, and their being duly engaged to discharge their duties, shall elect a town marshal, who shall hold his office for one year, (unless sooner removed by said council,) and be sworn, or affirmed to the faithful discharge of his duties, and to support the Constitution of this State, and of the United States.—Said marshal shall also give bond to the town treasurer of said town in the sum of   dollars, at the time of his being so sworn, or affirmed, conditioned for the faithful performance of said duties. It shall be his duty to pass through the streets and gangways of said town; to observe all nuisances, obstructions and impediments therein, to the end that the same may be removed, or prosecuted according to law. It shall be his duty also to receive all complaints made against any person or persons for any breach of the laws of the State, or the laws, ordinances, orders, votes, or by laws of the town council, or town, and report the same to the said chief executive magistrate for his action thereon, if necessary. He shall enforce and carry into effect, under the direction of said magistrate, every law ordinance, vote, order, or by law, of the State, town council, or town, in relation to said town; be vigilant to detect the breach of any such law, ordinance, vote, order, or by law; and to prosecute all offenders as soon as may be; and to attend, in behalf of the town, the trial of all offences that may be prosecuted. He shall lay before the said magistrate a statement of all prosecutions by him instituted in behalf of the town, or in which the town is any way interested or concerned, within one week of their final determination respectively. The said marshal shall also exercise the powers, and be subject to the liabilities, of a constable of said town; and shall receive the regular and stated fees for his services in that capacity, and an annual compensation to be determined by the town council immediately after his election, which annual compensation shall be paid him at stated times, and not be diminished during the year, or term during which he shall hold said office.

The said marshal may be removed from office by the town council for misconduct, two thirds of the members present concurring in said removal. And in case of his death, resignation, or inability to serve in said office, the town council, upon being notified thereof, shall immediately elect a town marshal for the residue of his term, who shall exercise the same powers, and be subject to the same duties and liabilities as the marshal originally elected.

Sec. 4. The town council of said town shall exercise concurrent power with said town to make and ordain all such laws, ordinances votes, orders, and by-laws, for the well ordering, managing, and directing of all the prudential affairs of said town as shall seem most conducive to the welfare and good order thereof, as said town is authorized to make and ordain by section second of "*an act declaring towns to be bodies corporate, and prescribing the manner of recovering debts due from towns,*" or by any act relating to said town, contained in the digest of public laws, established January, 1822, or by any act of the General Assembly subsequent thereto, in relation to said town; and also to inflict fines and penalties for the non observance of the same, not exceeding ten dollars, or more than one month's imprisonment for any offence: *provided,* that all such laws, ordinances, votes, orders, and by-laws are not repugnant to the Constitution and laws of this State, or of the United States; and that no law, ordinance, vote, order or by-law, for the imposition of any rate or tax, or for assessing or collecting the same, or for the appropriation of any money, other than is herein specifically provided, or for the sale or other disposition of any land, or other property, belonging to said town, or for the creation of any office, or for establishing, increasing, or diminishing the salary or income thereof, or of any office already established, other than is herein particularly provided, shall be deemed, or construed, to be within the concurrent authority hereby conferred on said town council.

Sec. 5. No law, ordinance, vote, order, or by-law shall be passed by any town meeting in said town, concerning the disposing of the town's land, or other property, or for the making a tax, or for the appropriation of money, unless the same be distinctly set out in the warrant for calling the town meeting and unless notice be given thereof by application to the town clerk at least three weeks previous to the holding of the same, which application specifying the land, or property, to be sold, or leased, or otherwise disposed of; the tax to be made; the object or purpose for which money is to be appropriated, and, as near as possible, the amount thereof, shall be fully set forth in an advertisement by the town clerk, by him signed, and published in at least one newspaper in said town, the three weeks in succession next preceding said town meeting, and also posted up, for that time in the town clerk's office. But any such sale, or lease, or other disposition of land, or property, tax, or appropriation of money, may be proposed in any legal town meeting, and the consideration thereof be deferred for three weeks, or more, to a meeting then to be convened; *provided,* that notice be given thereof by the town clerk, in conformity to the provisions of the next preceding paragraph of this section; and at said last mentioned meeting said notice having been given, the said sale, or lease, or disposition of land or other property, tax, or appropriation of money may be legally voted.

Sec. 6. The town clerk of said town shall annually publish in at least one newspaper in said town, for the three weeks next preceding the June town meeting for the choice of town officers, a schedule or statement by him signed, of the tax, or taxes made and assessed during the year then current, and the several appropriations of money, and their object, voted by said town for the same period of time; and also post up said statement, or schedule, the three weeks before said posting and publishing shall be deemed and taken to be the notice required for the making the tax, or taxes, and assessing the same, and for the appropriation of the amount of money named in said schedule for the year then next ensuing: *provided,* the making said tax, or taxes, and appropriations of money, be also distinctly set out in the warrant for calling said annual June town meeting.

Sec. 7. No bill, or account, against the said town shall be allowed and ordered to be paid, at any town meeting, unless it shall have first been presented to the town council, and by them examined and recommended to be paid, or their objections thereto stated in writing, excepting all such bills and accounts necessary to the calling and holding any such meeting.

Sec. 8. The accounts of the town treasurer of said town shall be audited by the town council, in each year, at least one week before the June town meeting for the election of town officers; and the result of said audit shall be communicated to said town meeting, at the opening thereof, and read, and ordered to be recorded, previous to the election of a town treasurer for the year then next ensuing.

Sec. 9. The town treasurer of said town shall, in each year, at least one week before the said annual June town meeting, cause a full and detailed report, by him signed, to be published in one of the newspapers of said town, of all the receipts at the town treasury and their sources; of all the expenditures of said town, their objects and purposes; of all debts due to and from said town—for and during the year which shall expire at said next annual June town meeting; or the same as near as may be; together with a schedule of all property at that time belonging to said town; and shall also cause said report and schedule, by him signed, to be posted up in the town clerk's office at the date of the publication aforesaid.

Sec. 10. The said town shall annually elect, as heretofore, the members of the town council, a town clerk, a town treasurer, a town sergeant, commissioners of the asylum, a school committee, commissioners of the school fund, a street commissioner, or commissioners, and a committee of finance; and all other officers now elected by said town shall be elected by the town council, at a meeting to be convened as soon as may be after the holding of said June town meeting, and at any adjournment of the aforesaid meeting of said council.

[The schedule of titles of acts of the General Assembly, appended to the above report, are necessarily deferred to another paper.]

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—The next quarter of Mr. Adams's School, in Church street, will commence on Monday next. From a personal knowledge of the excellence of his system of teaching, and the order that reigns in his School, we can safely recommend it to those who wish to send their daughters, where their moral and intellectual education will be properly attended to.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—Parents who may be desirous of finding a suitable institution to place their daughters, would do well to examine the claims of the *Newport Female Seminary.* The house is retired and pleasant, and the large and beautiful play-ground affords ample opportunity for exercise. The domestic arrangements are similar to one well regulated family, every attention is paid to the health and morals of the pupils. We recommend the Misses COE to the favorable consideration of our numerous readers at home and abroad.

We received this morning a bundle of New York papers from Mr. O. H. Geffroy, and another from Mr. Gifford, of the Rhode Island, for which we are much obliged.

☞ The papers received this morning contain no additional news.

THE NEW BUILDING on Thames street, recently erected for Mr. Daniel T. Swinburne, is about finished. It is an ornament to the street and a credit to the enterprise of the builder. The lower story comprises three commodious stores, which are fitted with plate glass of the largest size, with interior fixtures to match, and are hardly surpassed by the wholesale stores of New York. We understand that it is to be called "*Swinburne's Block.*"

REDWOOD LIBRARY AND ATHENAEUM.—The following gentlemen were elected officers for the year ensuing:—

William Hunter, *President*; C. Gyles, C. Whitfield, David King, C. G. Perry, and P. Clarke, *Directors*; G. W. Ellery, D. J. Pearce, E. King, Wm. G. Hammond, George Hall and Samuel Brown, *Purchasing Committee*; R. J. Taylor, *Secretary*; James Barker, *Treasurer.*

The Committee for examining books, &c. reported whole number added the last year 361. Whole number in the Library, 5311.

BRIGHTON MARKET, MONDAY, Sept. 27, 1847.
(Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser.)

At market 1250 Beef Cattle, 1100 Stores, 2800 Sheep, and 2300 Swine.

PRICES.

Beef Cattle.—We advance our quotations to conform to sales—Extra 6 50 a 6 75; first quality 6 25; second 5 75 a 6; third 4 50 a 5 50.

Working Oxen.—A few Sales only noticed $78, $82, $90, and $110.

Cows and Calves.—Sales at $23, $27, and $37.

Sheep.—Sales quick at 1 62, 1 75, 2 50 and 5 75.

Swine.—Old Hogs 5c, ordinary 4½c; Shoats to to peddle 4½c.; several small lots to close, 4½c.—At retail from 5 to 6½c.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ The weather being stormy on Sunday evening last, a Lecture which was notified for that evening may be expected to delivered *to-morrow evening,* at 7 o'clock, at the Central Baptist Church by the Rev. Mr. DUMONT, (if the weather should be pleasant,) and a collection taken up for the benefit of the Central Society.

MARRIAGES.

In this town on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Livsey, Mr. THOMAS BARLOW to Miss MARY, daughter of Mr. Timothy Lawton, all of this place.

In this town, at the Central Baptist Church, on Monday evening last, by the Rev. Henry Jackson, Mr. JOHN D. DENNIS to Miss MARY P., only daughter of Mr. Joseph W. Hazard, all of this place.

In Pawtucket on the 16th ult., Master SAMUEL BURROUGHS, of this town, to Miss CATHERINE BENNETT, of that place.

DEATHS.

In this town, on Thursday last, Mr. JOHN FREEBODY, aged 73 years.

In this town, on Thursday evening last, Mrs. PENELOPE KNIGHT, wife of Mr. Caleb S. Knight, aged 69 years.

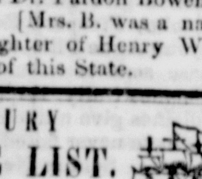
[illegible] LAND, aged 45 years. Dr. C. was Warden of the State Prison from the organization of the institution, until shortly before his death.

At Providence on Wednesday last, Mrs. ELIZA BOWEN, widow of the late Dr. Pardon Bowen, in the 88th year of her age. [Mrs. B. was a native of this town, and a daughter of Henry Ward, for many years Secretary of this State.



MERCURY MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NEWPORT.



ARRIVED.

SUNDAY, Sept. 26.

Bark Nathan W. Bridge, Bridge, fm Providence for Pictou.

Brig Deleware, Bliven, fm Fall River for Virginia; Leo, Brown, fm Gardner, with Lumber to Finch & Engs; Sarah Elizabeth, Abbott, fm Providence for Addison.

MONDAY, Sept. 27.

Sch'rs Abner Hall, Nickerson, fm Providence for Philadelphia; Richard Borden, Marlow, fm Fall River for Baltimore.

TUESDAY, Sept. 28.

Brig Mariel, Staples, fm Bangor for New Haven.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28.

Sloop Vigilant, Heath, fm New York for Providence.

Cld.—Brig Confidence, Messer, Havana.

THURSDAY, Sept 29.

Brig Ceres, Collins, fm Fall River for Portland.

Sch'rs Matamora, Hopkins, fm Philadelphia; Monteray, Applebe, fm Dighton for Saybrook; Roscious, Burden, fm Taunton for New York; Vermont, Wait, fm Albany for Boston; George Klots, Smith, fm Providence for Philadelphia; Exchange, Abott, fm Thomaston for New York; John C. Waldron, Littlefield, fm Stonington for Block Island; Argus, Littlefield, fm Stonington for New York; R. N. Fox, Ellsworth, fm Providence for Philadelphia; Mary Brush, Brush, fm Albany for New Bedford; Panama Ogden, fm Dighton for New York; William, Dickson, fm New Bedford for Norfolk; Mary Langdon, Cobb, fm Dighton for New York; Vandalia, Hill, fm Sullivan for do; Hope W. Gander, Jeffres, fm Philadelphia for Boston; Wave, Target, fm Providence for New York.

FRIDAY, Oct, 1.

Brig Carter Baxter, Moss, fm Boston for Virginia; Oseola, Parks, fm Fall River for Philadelphia.

Sch'rs Pawcatuck, Ormsbee, fm Thomaston for New York; Clarendon, Spear, fm do for do; Orenda, Gray, fm Boston for Philadelphia; Northern Belle, Fitzgerald, fm Nantucket for N. York; Ann, Titus, fm Goldsboro for do; Belnap, Jarvis, fm Boston for Philadelphia.

MARINE MEMORANDA.

By letters received in town by Wednesday's mail, we learn that the barque DAMON, of this port, Capt. B. Davenport, was lost on a coral reef in the neighborhood of the Gallapagos Islands, on the 28th of June last, crew saved, but vessel totally lost. The Damon was employed in the whale fishery, and when the loss occurred, had about 4000 dollars worth of oil on board, on which, however, there was no insurance. The Barque was partially insured.

Brig Ormus, Gibbs, cl'd at Trinidad, 3d ult, for this port.

Brig Algonquin, Smith, for Boston, sailed from Bonaire the 30th.

Brig Gen. Cobb, was in port at Savannah the 23d, for this port.

Sailed from New York, the 28th, ship Louis Phillippe, Castoff, for Havre.

RICH RIBBONS. Gimps and Fringes, Fancy Buttons, Hosiery, Linens, &c. &c., are just received, and for sale low, by P. MOREY.
Oct. 2.

Real Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

FOR 8, 10, 12½, 17, 20, 25 cents, and upwards to $1, can be found at the store of
Oct. 2. P. MOREY.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on THIS DAY, the 2d of October, at the house in Mill street, recently occupied by *Josiah C. Shaw,* deceased, a quantity of household furniture. Sales to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

ALSO—One Share in the REDWOOD LIBRARY.
PETER P. REMINGTON, *Adm'r.*
JEREMIAH GOODSPEED, *Auc'tr.*

Land at Auction.

Will be sold at Public Auction on WEDNESDAY next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the premises,

ALL that part of the Farm of I. BAILEY HALL, in Middletown, lying on the east side of the road leading to the Beach, containing about 43 acres, more or less. Terms and particulars at the time and place of sale.

By order of the Assignees of I. Bailey Hall.
ELIPHAZ BARKER, *Auctioneer.*

Manure at Auction.

To be sold at Auction on SATURDAY next, 9th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Slaughter House of I. W. Sherman & Co., on the Hill,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF MANURE.

Conditions made known, at the time and place of sale.

Guardian's Notice.

THE subscriber gives public notice that he has been appointed guardian to the person and estate of

DAVID F. HALL,

of Portsmouth, a minor, and has given bond according to law. He hereby calls upon all persons having demands against said minor to exhibit the same for settlement, within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

JONATHAN DENNIS 2D, *Guardian.*
Portsmouth, Sept. 29, 1847.

NEW BONNETS,

OF A

NEW STYLE,

FOR SALE AT JAMES HAMMOND'S, BY *MISS RODMAN.*

Oct. 30, 1847.

DRESS SILKS.

RICH and elegant Silks, of the newest styles, have been added to our stock, and are offered at much lower prices than heretofore.
Oct. 2.] E. W. LAWTON & SON.

OCTOBER 2, 1847.

JUST received and now opening for sale, a large and well selected stock of Fall and Winter

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of Cloakings, Dress Goods, Plaids, Buena Vista Fancies, Thibit Cloths, Flannels, Cottons, Cambrics, Prints, Shawls, &c &.

☞ *I shall sell as CHEAP as the CHEAPEST.* P. MOREY
154 Thames street.

English Water Proof Pilot Cloth.

AN article well worth the high price which is asked for it, for sale by
Oct. 2.] E. W. LAWTON & SON.

NEW BONNET RIBBONS,
Raw Silk Plaids for Dresses, Cashmere's and Merinos, Mousseline de Laine & Prints, Plaid and Striped Alpacca,

And *NEW FALL GOODS* generally. For sale at JAMES HAMMOND'S.
Oct. 2.

Notice,

AN adjourned meeting of the Company of the *Redwood Library and Athenaeum* will be held at the library on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13th, 1847, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering the propriety of increasing the number of Shares, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
Oct. 2.] R. J. TAYLOR, *Secretary.*

For Sale.



THE substantial schooner THAMES, burthen 107 tons, now lying at Devens' Wharf, is well found and carries a large cargo, and will be sold low. For terms apply to
SAMUEL BARKER,
103 Thames Street.
Sept. 25.

Merchants Bank.

THE Stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified, that their Annual Meeting for the choice of Directors, will be holden at their Banking Room on MONDAY, the 4th day of October next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
C. GYLES, *Cashier.*
Newport, Sept. 25.

NOTICE.

THE Owners of Pews in the *NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH,* are hereby notified that a TAX has been assessed by the Corporation of said Church on their respective Pews—which is NOW payable to the Treasurer. A deduction of three per cent, will be allowed to all who pay the said tax within THIRTY DAYS from the date hereof.
By order,
WM STEVENS, *Treasurer.*
Newport, Sept. 18, 1847.

Sashes & Doors.

THE SUBSCRIBER keeps for sale at his shop Nos. 17 & 19 Broad street, over William G. Wards Grocery store, SASHES glazed and unglazed, of various sizes,

ALSO, *DOORS* of various kinds; Sashes made to order.

N. B.—New sashes exchanged for old.
SIMON MOFFITT.
Newport, July 24, 1847.—4m

Housekeeping Goods.

FOR SALE AT 159½ THAMES STREET, BY

James H. Hammett.

BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, BROWN & WHITE LINEN TABLE COVERS, WOOLEN AND COTTON DO. DO., 8-4 BROWN LINEN, DAMASK, LINEN NAPKINS, LINEN DOYLIES, WHITE LINENS, SCOTCH DIAPER, CRASH, TICKINGS, CHINTZ, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

WROUGHT COLLARS, THREAD AND COTTON EDGINGS.

Up to the Latest Moment.



☞ Our thanks are due to Mr. Edward Sherman and Mr. Anthony Stewart, for an *extra* of the Boston Bee of last evening, containing the following important news:—

LATER

AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT

MEXICAN NEWS.

☞ *NEGOTIATIONS BROKEN OFF.* ☜

Another Battle has been fought.

Our Army Victorious !!!

MEXICANS SEVERLY BEATEN.

SCOTT in the limits of THE CITY OF MEXICO !!

GEN. WORTH BADLY WOUNDED.

HOSTILITIES RESUMED.

NEW YORK, Friday, 12 o'clock M.

The brig Osceola arrived at Pensacola on the 21st inst, after a passage of 5 1-2 days from Vera Cruz.

The Vera Cruz Sun of Anahuac, of the 15th inst. says that there has been a revolt at Puebla, and that in that place and the city of Mexico, the Americans had lost *Two Thousand Men.*

Mr. Trist's propositions were rejected, or at least a portion of them, and hostilities were recommenced.

Hostilities were recommenced on the 8th of September. On the afternoon of that day, a battle was fought between a few hundred of Gen. Scott's men and four picked regiments of the Mexican Army.—The enemy was badly used up.

All accounts represent that the negotiations for peace were broken off, and hostilities were recommenced on the 8th Sept.

Trist's propositions were, in substance: That the citizens of the United States would not claim from Mexico any indemnity for damages occasioned by the war, and that the United States should have the privilege of establishing two factories in Upper California.

These propositions were not accepted.

Mr. Trist then unclothed himself of his official powers remarked to the Mexican Commissioners that he thought it would be better to cede the whole of Upper California to the United States.

This probably would have been agreed upon, if the Mexican Commissioners had assented to the proposition of Mr. Trist, that the Rio Grande should form the boundary line between the United States and Texas. This proposition of our Commissioner was rejected, the Mexican Commissioners refused to yield one inch of ground beyond the Neuces.

Mr Trist then asked for forty-eight days to consider the subject, and said that he was not authorized by his government to accept the Neuces as the boundary between Mexico and Texas.

The Mexican Commissioners replied that they would give five days and no more.

On the 7th instant, (the fifth day of the Conference,) a letter was written by Santa Anna to Gen. Scott, iuforming him of the breaking up of the armistice, and stating some trifling pretext as a reason for so doing. Gen. Scott replied and made similar charges against Santa Anna.

On the 8th inst., a few hundred Americans, sent to attack Chaputtepee, there encountered a large force of the enemy's best troops.

A terrible fight ensued, resulting in the defeat of the Mexicans.

Gen. Leon, who commanded the Mexican troops, was wounded, and Gen. Balderas was also wounded.

The Americans retired to Tacubaya, leaving five wagons. The loss of the Americans was said to be comparatively small.

A proclamation had been issued by Herrea, Governor of the City of Mexico, recommending the citizens, men women and children, to collect stones and carry them to the roofs of the houses, and thence throw them at the Americans if they entered the city.

According to the latest accounts, our troops had possession of two streets in the city, and had driven the principal part of the Mexican force in towards the Plaza.

Our troops had suffered greatly from the fire of the enemy, stationed at the windows and on the roofs of the houses.

General Worth had been badly, but not mortally wounded.

Our loss since leaving Puebla is estimated at THREE THOUSAND.

Parades was said to be on the road somewhere between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico, with a large band of guerillas.

The Sun of Anahuac of the 16th ult. says that troops were arriving in great numbers from the Brazos.

The Sun of Anahuac also says that it estimates that at the end of five or six days (from the 16th) there will be two thousand to three thousand men ready to march for the interior.

Miscellaneous.

WING & BATES,

LUMBER DEALERS AND *COMMISSION*

MERCHANTS,

Gardiner, Me.,

WILL attend to the purchase and forwarding all kind of Lumber to order. Dimention Timber of all descriptions sawed from Pine, Spruce or Hemlock, furnished at short notice.

Gardiner, March 27, 1847.—6m.

Charles Devens, Jr.

COAL DEALER,

DEVENS' WHARF,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Red Ash and Canal COAL of the *best quality*, constantly on hand, and for sale as low as can be bought in Newport.

J. H. BARBER & SON,

JOB PRINTERS,

(Mercury Office,)

J. H. BARBER. } 133 THAMES STREET,
WM. LEE BARBER. } *Newport, R. I.*

GROCERY & TEA STORE.

William Newton,

AT THE OLD STAND, No. 150 THAMES-ST.

Has constantly on hand an Extensive stock

—OF—

Choice Family Groceries,

FOREIGN FRUIT, WINES, AND

TEAS,

Which will be sold in quantities to suit buyers at the *LOWEST* Market prices.



J. M. HAMMETT,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

133 1-2

THAMES STREET,

("LONG ROOM,")

NEWPORT, R. I.

☞ Garments cut and made in the most fashionable style. *Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Trimmings, &c., &c.*, constantly on hand.

NEWPORT

DAGUERREOTYPE ROOMS.

L. T. TEW would respectfully give notice that he has taken rooms in the building corner of Washington Square and Thames street, (third floor,) where he is now prepared to execute miniatures at the shortest notice. Persons wishing pictures of themselves or friends, are invited to call. Copies taken from Paintings, and Drawings. Daguerreotype Pictures taken of deceased persons.

☞ Rooms free to all.

N. B. Perfect satisfaction given, or no charge.

January 16, 1847.

DAGUERREOTYPES.

ALL persons who have claims upon Manchester & Brother for Daguerreotypes must call and have them taken within a week, and those owing the above firm, will please call also within that time, as they wish to settle all accounts before leaving. And now to the public in general. We invite you all to improve the present *good* opportunity of obtaining a *good* daguerreotype of your near friends, and those bound to you by family ties. You will never regret the little exertion it will cost you, for it will be a great consolation for you to know you have them in your possession even while your friends are about you. But this is not all—a separation must take place either sooner or later, and then such a memento will be to you invaluable. Rooms in Vose's Washington House, at the head of Bath-st.

H. N. MANCHESTER,
Sept. 18. E. H. MANCHESTER.

HARDWARE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the stock of R. P LEE, informs his friends and the public that he intends keeping an assortment of such articles as are usually kept in a hardware store, which he will sell as reasonable as can be purchased in the place. A. H. STEVENS.

Sept 18 96 Thames-st.

Marine and Fire Insurance.

THE American Insurance Company, Providence, R. I., continue to Insure against *LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE*, on Cotton, Woolen, and other Manufactories, Buildings, and Merchandise, and also against *MARINE RISKS* on favorable terms. The capital stock

$150,000

ALL PAID IN, AND WELL INVESTED.

☞ DIRECTORS ELECTED JUNE 9. 1847.

William Rhodes, Robert R. Stafford, Amos D. Smith, Resolved Waterman, Shubael Hutchins, Ebenezer Kelly, Nathaniel Bishop, George S. Rathbone, Caleb Harris, T D. Bowen, Walker Humphrey, Allen O. Peck, and Samuel B. Tobey.

Persons wishing for Insurance are requested to direct their applications, (which should be accompanied with a particular description of the property,) per mail, to the President or Secretary of the Company, and the same will meet with prompt attention.

Applications for Insurance may be made in Newport to GEORGE BOWEN, *Agent*.

ALLEN O. PECK, *President*.
WALKER HUMPHREY, *Secretary*.
American Insurance Co.'s Office, June 9. 1847.

ONCE MORE.



RECEIVING Fall and Winter stock of BOOTS and SHOES, at *Norman's* Cheap Cash Boot & Shoe Store, corner of Market square, consisting of Mens, Women's and Children's Boots & Shoes, of every kind and description, all of which will be sold for CASH at very low prices, especially Men and Boys thick Boots,—and Women's thick shoes and gaiters.

☞ I can and will sell 15 per cent *LESS* than they can be bought elsewhere, as they were ordered two months ago, before the rise in Boots and Shoes.

GEORGE H. NORMAN.

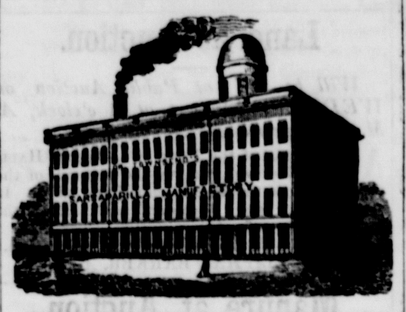
Sept. 11, 1847.

Medicines.

Dr. Townsend's

SARSAPARILLA.

The most extraordinary Medicine in the World!



THIS extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicines is, while it eradicates diseases it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best Spring and Summer medicines ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the past two years, more than 35,000 cures of severe cases of disease; at least 6,000 of these were considered incurable. More than

3,000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism;
2,000 cases of Dyspepsia;
4,000 cases of General Debility and Want of Energy.
7,000 cases of the different Female Complaints.
2,000 cases of Scrofula;
1,500 cases of the Liver Complaint.
2,500 cases of Disease of the Kidneys and Dropsy;
8,000 cases of Consumption.

And thousands of cases of disease of the blood, viz: Ulcers, erysipelas, saltrheum, pimples on the face, &c. &c. Together with numerous cases of sick headache, pain in the side and chest, spinal affections, &c. &c.

This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, N. J. informs me that he can refer to more than 150 cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character. It is the best medicine for the preventative of disease known. It undoubtedly saved the lives of more than

5,000 CHILDREN THE PAST SEASON.

As it removed the cause of disease, and prepared them for the Summer season.

UNITED STATES OFFICER.

Capt. G. W. McLean, of the United States Navy, and member of the New Jersey Legislature, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story

RAHWAY, Jan. 2, 1847.

A year since I was taken with the Influenza, and my whole system left in a debilitated state I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla and after taking two or three bottles I was very much relieved, and attribute it entirely to the Sarsaparilla. I have continued using it and find that I improve every day. I believe it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration. G. W. McLEAN.

SCROFULA CURED.

This Certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

THREE CHILDREN.

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with bad sores; have taken some four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under deep obligation.

Yours respectfully.
ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster-st.
New York, March 1, 1847.

Brooklyn, Jan 3, 1845.

TO MOTHERS AND MARRIED LADIES.

This extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to female complaints. No female who has reason to suppose she is approaching that, critical period, "The turn of life," should neglect to take it, as it is a certain preventive for any of the numerous and horrible diseases to which females are subject at this time of life. This period may be delayed for several years by using this medicine. Nor is it less valuable to those who are approaching womanhood, as it is calculated to assist nature by quickening the blood and invigorating the system. Indeed this medicine is invaluable for all of the delicate diseases to which women are subject.

It braces the whole system, renews permanently the natural energies—by removing the impurities of the body, not so far stimulating the system as to produce a subsequent relaxation, which is the case of most medicines taken for female weakness and disease.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of the Sarsaparilla in the market.

H. P. FULING M. D., J. WILSON, M. D.
R. B. BRIGGS, M D, P. E. ELMENDORF, M.D.

The following is from one of the most respectable physicians on Long Island:—

Greenport, July 10. 1846.

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—It is with satisfaction that I say to you, that I have recently witnessed, in several cases, the most beneficial results from the use of your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Being engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases, and never without benefit. In the removal of diseases arising from a deranged state of the digestive organs, jaundice, &c., it far exceeds any thing of the kind ever before offered to the public. You will please send me two dozen, &c. &c.

Respectfully yours, S. C. PRESTON, M. D.

RHEUMATISM.

This Sarsaparilla is used with the most perfect success in Rheumatic complaints, however severe or chronic. The astonishing cures it has performed are indeed wonderful. Other remedies sometimes give temporary relief; this entirely eradicates it from the system, even when the limbs and bones are dreadfully swollen.

☞ Hear Mr. Seth Terry, one of the oldest and most respectable lawyers in Hartford, Conn.—The following is an extract of a letter received from him:—

Dr. Townsend: I have used one bottle of your Sarsaparilla, and find it is excellent in its effects upon a chronic rheumatic pain to which I am subject, from an injury occasioned several years ago in a public stage. Please send me two bottles to the care of Dr. Seymour. I have conversed with two of our principal physicians, and recommended your Sarsaparilla.

Hartford, March 12, 1845. SETH TERRY.

PILES! PILES!! PILES!!!

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is no less successful in curing this distressing complaint, than for diseases of the Blood, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and Nervous Debility. Read the following:—

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—The effects of your Sarsaparilla are truly wonderful. For the last six or eight years past, I have been subject to severe attacks of the piles, during which I have suffered all the tortures of that complaint, and had despaired of ever finding relief, except in death. I have the pleasure to inform you "there is yet a balm in Gilead." I have used two bottles of your Sarsaparilla, and feel no remains of my old complaint. I send you this for publication, and any person you may refer to me, I would be happy to inform of the benefit I have received at your hands.

Yours truly, JOHN HALL, 49 Fulton-st.
July 5, 1846.

CAUTION.

Owing to the great success and immense sale of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, a number of men who were formerly our agents, have commenced making Sarsaparilla Extracts, Elixirs, Bitters, &c. They generally put it up in the same shaped bottles and copied our certificates and advertisements claiming that theirs is far superior and four times stronger than Dr. Townsend's, &c. hoping thereby to deceive the public. Some use fictitious names, a few use their own; some of these unprincipled men publish counterfeit certificates, others have induced their brothers and other interested persons to allow the use of their names, to which they put Esquire, to give them respectability. One makes medicine and puffs it with respectable names procured by using Dr. Townsends's Sarsaparilla, published them secured by his stuff. He also publishes the certificate of a person who styles himself an M. D., who mends shoes, digs wells, and doctors horses by turns for a livelihood. These and a great variety of other tricks are performed by these men to dispose of their trash. The public should be on their guard, and look out for counterfeits.

Principal Office, 126 Fulton-st. Sun Building N. Y.; Redding & Co. 8 State-st., Boston; Dyott & Sons, 132 North Second st, Philadelphia; S. S. Hance, Druggist, Baltimore; Durol & Co Richmond; P. M. Cohen, Charleston; Wright & Co. 151 Charles-st, New Orleans; 105 South Pearl-st., Albany; and by the principal Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West Indies and Canadas. [Aug. 7.

For Sale in Newport, by R. J. TAYLOR.

SCROFULA—JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE has been prescribed in almost every variety of disease and with unparalleled success, especially in Cutaneous affections, Cancerous, Scrofulous and Scorbutic Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and diseases originating from obstruction or enlargement of the Glands, or impurity of the Blood.

Mr. J. H. Anderson, Lambertville, N. J., says, I have used three bottles of your *Alterative* with most decided good effect.

Mr. J. F. Frazer, Sidney, Ohio, says, I have sold the last bottle of your *Alterative*, and the indications are, that it will sell very rapidly. It is highly spoken of by all who have used it.

Gowdy, Hazzlewood, & Davis, Campbellville, Ky., say,—We wish you to send us two doz. of your *Alterative*, as we have run short of the article. We are curing a *Cancer*, and we want you to pack the Medicine immediately, and forward it on. Your medicines are taking well in this section.

Messrs. Thralls & Pottinger, Warsaw, Ia., says April 3d. 1846—We are nearly out of your *Alterative*. It is a *good medicine*—Please send us more of it.

FEVER AND AGUE—A CURE WARRANTED.—From every part where *Jayne's Ague Pills* [illegible] entire success in subduing *Fever and Ague*.

Mr. George Stephens, a merchant at Marengo, Illinois, says, Your *Ague Pills* are making great cures here, and your Tonic Vermifuge and Carminative give good satisfaction. Messrs. Emmert & Strohn, Freeport, Illinois, say—We have sold all your Ague Pills, and most of the Vermifuge. Please send us on more immediately.

Thomas Cully, Esq., Hebron, Ohio, says, Your Medicines give universal satisfaction. Your *Auge Pills* have never failed to succeed.

Sold in Newport, by R. R. Hazard.

NEVER DESPAIR.

Philadelphia, July 26, 1846.

TO THE PUBLIC.—I certify that before my remembrance I became afflicted with what the Physicians called *Scrofula*. It made its first appearance by pain and swelling of the joints—more especially of my ankles, knees, wrists and elbows, after which the glands of my throat and neck became inflamed and swelled, attended with most excruciating pains. I was often confined entirely to my bed, and for weeks together could not move my neck or turn my head. Several physicians attended me at different times—but they did not appear to do me any good.

About a year ago I was attacked with vomiting, which continued every few minutes all one night. The next day an eruption appeared on the sides of my neck, which soon spread all over my neck, head and face, with inflammation of my eyes and eyelids, which destroyed my eye-lashes, and caused the hair to fall from off my head, and soon the disease spread all over me. I could not bend my hands or arms without causing the skin to crack open, when the blood would run out. Some of finger-nails came off. In short, I was unable to get my own living, and in this condition I called upon Dr. JAYNE, in order that he might undertake my case. He directed me to take his *Alterative* three times a day, and his *Sanative Pills* as often as I should find it necessary. I have now taken his *Alterative* four months, and am most happy to say that it has entirely cured me.

CAROLINE NEWBERRY,
No. 118 North Tenth St., Philadelphia.

FINE SWEDISH LEECHES, just rec'd at R. R. HAZARD'S,
Sign of the Mortar near the Court House.

Fruit,

CONFECTIONARY AND VARIETY STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Newport and its vicinity, that he has taken the store at the corner of Washington Square and Thames-street, where he intends keeping all kinds of green and dried Fruit, Confectionary, Preserves, Pickles, Syrups, Catchup, Nuts, Bird Seed and Bird Cages, Baskets, Fine Cut Chewing, Turkish and American Smoking Tobacco, Segars, Soda and Mineral Waters, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

ALFRED WILSON.

Medical Institution of Yale College.

THE Annual Course of Lectures will commence on *WEDNESDAY*, Sept. 29, 1847, and continue 16 weeks.

BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, M. D., L. L. D., on Chemistry and Pharmacy.

ELI IVES, M. D., on the Theory and Practice of Physic.

JONATHAN KNIGHT, M. D. on the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

TIMOTHY P. BEERS, M. D., on the Obstetrics.

CHARLES HOOKER, M. D., on Anatomy and Phisiology.

HENRY BRONSON, M. D. on Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

☞ Lecture Fees, $68, 50. Matriculation, $5. Graduation, $15.

CHARLES HOOKER,
Dean of the Faculty.

New Haven, August 14, 1847.

Real Estate &c.

FOR SALE.



THE Subscriber offers for sale the estate in Church street, which he formerly occupied. The lot is 57 feet front by 150 feet deep, and has thereon a large two-story Dwelling House, with an outbuilding, all in good repair. The garden contains a number of choice fruit trees. For terms apply to ADAM S. COE.

Newport, Sept. 4, 1847.

TO LET,

With or Without Furnitnre.



THE COTTAGE in *Kay street*, now occupied by Miss MEIN.

Apply to S. ENGS.

Newport, April 17.

TO LET.

And immediate possession given.

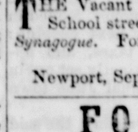


THE dwelling House, situated in Clark street, recently occupied by the late Miss Sally Dillon.

ALSO, the whole or part of the House situated corner of Spring and Cannon sts.

April 10, 1847.] J. S. MUNRO.

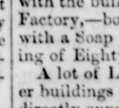
Farm for Sale



THE assignees of I. BAILEY HALL, offer for sale the *FARM* in Middletown, lately owned and occupied by him, about 3½ miles from Newport, on the road leading to the Beach—containing about 93 acres. There is a good dwelling House, Barn, Crib &c., on the premises, and the Farm is one of the best on Rhode Island, its location is admirable in all respects,—and it offers a fine opportunity for Capitalists desirous of investing money, or for practical farmers who wish to own and improve a valuable farm. For terms apply to SAMUEL BARKER, 103 Thames st., or to H. Y. CRANSTON, Broad street.

Newport, June 26, 1847.

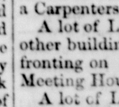
TO LET.



The pleasantly situated dwelling HOUSE, on the north side of Franklin street, next to the corner of Spring-st. For terms, apply to T. C. DUNN.

TO LET.

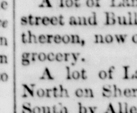
And possession given immediately.



A TENEMENT in Fair street, containing 4 rooms. For terms &c. apply to P. P. REMINGTON.

Newport, Aug. 7, 1847.

HOUSE TO LET.



THE ESTATE corner of Thames street and Washington Square;—Possession given the 25th of March or sooner if desired. The House has been thoroughly repaired the past season, and contains more than 20 rooms, is well arranged for a Boarding House,—its location being unsurpassed for that business. There are 4 Shops in the basement, which will be let with the House if desired. For terms &c., apply to

JOSEPH CASE, *on the Premises.*

FOR SALE.

THE Vacant Lot on Touro street, corner of School street, and nearly opposite the *Jew's Synagogue*. For terms apply to JOHN F. TOWNSEND.

Newport, Sept. 4, 1847.

FOR SALE.

The following described REAL ESTATE, situated in this Town, late the property of *SANFORD BELL, Esq.*, viz:—

A LOT of Land fronting on Sherman street, with the Stone Building, Sheds and fixtures thereon, together with all the apparatus and appertenances thereunto belonging; consisting of Presses, Kettles, Candle Moulds, &c., in perfect order for an extensive OIL MANUFACTORY.

Also, a lot of Land fronting on Sherman street, with the buildings thereon, used as a steam Soap Factory,—boiler and other apperatus nearly new: with a Soap Tub of capacity sufficient for a boiling of Eighty Thousand pounds.

A lot of Land with a Dwelling House and other buildings thereon, fronting on Sherman street, directly opposite the Oil House.

A lot of Land fronting on Sherman street, with a new barn and chaise house thereon.

A lot of Land fronting on Sherman street, with a Carpenters shop thereon.

A lot of Land with the Dwelling House and other buildings thereon, called the Luther estate, fronting on Spring street, and the first Baptist Meeting House lot.

A lot of Land bounded on Spring and Broad streets, with the Stone Candle House, and other buildings thereon, now occupied by Silas Ward.

A lot of Land bounded on Spring street, Broad street and Bull's gap, with the two story store &c. thereon, now occupied by William G. Ward, as a grocery.

A lot of Land called the Carr lot; bounded North on Sherman street, West by Winslow lot, South by Allen lot and East by a lot late of S. Bell.

A lot of Land at the East end of Sherman street containing about three fourths of an acre, Northerly on Bull street, Easterly on the Tilley Land, Southerly on land of C. Winfield, and on Sherman street, and Westerly on land of H. Place and C. Bryer.

A lot of Land fronting on Tanner street, with a dwelling House and other buildings thereon, called the Bryer estate.

PELEG CLARKE, } *Assignees of S*
J. S. MUNRO, } *Bell, & C.E. Bell.*

Newport, June 12, 1847.—tf.

Valuable Land for Sale.

SIX LOTS, containing in the whole, about 11 acres of the very *best quality* of land, with a barn &c. thereon, pleasantly situated in Middletown, about 1½ miles from Newport, on the Greenend road. It will be sold together or in separate lots to suit purchasers.

Aug. 7.] RICHARD & GEO. C. SHAW.

New Arrangement.

NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.



THE elegant steamboat *PERRY*, Capt. Woolsey, will hereafter leave Sayer's Wharf, Newport, for Providence at 7½ o'clock, A. M. and Brastow's wharf, Providence, for Newport at 4 o'clock, P. M., omitting the middle trip. [Sept. 11.

☞ All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of this boat or owners, without an order from the Captain.

Cedar Shingles.

100,000 SAWED SOUTHERN CEDAR *SHINGLES*, a new article. For sale by

GEO. BOWEN & CO.

July 10, 1847.

Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Court of Probate of the town of Portsmouth Administrator on the estate of

JOHN COREY, ESQ.

late of Portsmouth, deceased, and having qualified himself by giving bonds as the law directs, he requests all persons having demands against said estate to present them for settlement; and all persons indebted to make immediate payment to him. JOSEPH B. COREY, *Administrator.*

Portsmouth, Sept. 25, 1847.

Court of Probate, Jamestown, Sept 15, 1847.

ANDREW F. POTTER, executor to the last Will and Testament of

CALEB F. WEAVER,

late of Jamestown, dec, presents his first account n said estate for allowance, which said account ocontains a credit for amount of Real Estate of the deceased, sold by the Executor, and for an order of distribution of said account.

It is ordered, that the same be received and the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the Town House in said Jamestown on the 2d Monday in October next, at 2 o'clock, p. m., and that previous notice be given by the Clerk of this Court, by publishing this order for 3 successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place, if they see fit, and be heard.

JOHN E WATSON, *Probate Clerk.*

Court of Probate, Jamestown, September 15, 1847

APPLICATION is made for an Administrator to be appointed on the estate of

DANIEL STANTON COTTRELL,

dec., or now residing in parts unknown.

The same is read, received, and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be holden at the Town House in Jamestown, on the 2d Monday in October next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and notice thereof is ordered to be given by an advertisement to be published three successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, for all persons interested to appear at said time and place and be heard.

A true copy, witness,
JOHN E WATSON, *Probate Clerk,*

Court of Probate Little Compton, Sept, 13, 1847.

AT this Court, Joseph P. Gifford, Administrator on the Estate of

CLARK GIFFORD,

deceased, applied for Notice of Settlement of his Administration Account, on said estate, in which Account is a credit for real estate sold. On the foregoing

It is ordered, that the settlement of said Account be referred to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Little Compton, on Monday the 11th day of October next, at one o'clock, P. M., and that legal notice of the same be given by publishing a Copy of this order in the *Newport Mercury*, 3 several times, previous to the sitting of said Court, that all persons interested may appear at the time and place above specified, and object to the allowance of said account.

Witness,
OTIS WILBOR, *Probate Clerk.*

Court of Probate, Newport, holden Sept. 6, 1847.

UPON the application of JOHN STERNE, administrator on the estate in Rhode Island, of *CHARLES M. THURSTON,*

late of New York, dec., to pay over the balance of his 3d account on said estate to the Administrator on said estate of Charles M. Thurston, in New York, amounting to three thousand seven hundred and thirty one dollars six cents, [illegible] consideration to a Court of Probate to be holden at the Town Hall in Newport, on the first Monday in October next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and notice ordered to be given thereof by advertisement for 3 successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard.

B. B. HOWLAND, *Probate Clerk.*

Court of Probate, Newport, holden Sept. 6, 1847.

APPLICATION is made for an Administrator to be appointed on the estate of

HENRY MCGOWAN,

late of Newport, dec., intestate.

The same is read, received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the Town Hall in Newport, on the first Monday of October next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and notice ordered to be given thereof by advertisement for 3 successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested, may appear at said time and place and be heard.

B. B. HOWLAND, *Probate Clerk.*

—NOTICE—

IS hereby given that the heirs of the late SALLY GREENE late of Jamestown, dec., have authorized and empowered SAMUEL COTTRILL & JOHN B. CHAMPLIN to settle and collect all debts due said estate. All persons having unsettled accounts with the said estate are requested to call and settle the same within six months from the date hereof.

JOHN B. CHAMPLIN.
SAMUEL COTTRILL.
For the heirs of the late Sally Greene.

Sept. 10, 1847.—6m.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Administrator with the will annexed on the estate of

SUSAN COGGESHALL,

late of Newport, single woman, dec., and having given bond as the law directs, request all persons having claims against said estate to present them to him for settlement, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to PELEG KAIGHN,

Adm'r with the Will annexed.

Sept. 11, 1847.

Executor's Notice.

THE Subscriber having been duly qualified as the law directs as Executrix of the last will and testament of

CATHARINE TAYLOR,

late of Newport, widow, dec., requests all persons having claims against said estate to present them to her for settlement, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to PATIENCE TAYLOR, *Executrix.*

Newport, Sept. 11, 1847.

COMMISSIONERS AND ADMINISTRATORS

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the Town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of

ROBERT STEVENS, ESQ.,

late of Newport, dec., represented insolvent, and six months from the 6th of September 1847, being allowed for the creditors to present and prove their claims, we will meet at the Counting House of the said deceased on the second Saturdays of January, February and March 1848, for the purposes aforesaid.

STEPHEN CAHOONE,
PETER P. REMINGTON, } *Commissioners.*
ADAM S. COE,

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

R. JULIUS STEVENS, *Adm'r.*

Newport, Sept. 11, 1847.

Legal Notices.

Guardian's Notice.

THE subscriber gives public notice that he has been appointed by the honorable Court of Probate of the town of Newport, guardian of

CLEMENT PECKHAM,

adjudged by said Court of Probate as wanting in discretion in managing his estate, and has given bond according to law, and he hereby calls upon all persons having demands against said Clement Peckham, to exhibit the same to him within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

FELIX PECKHAM.

Newport, July 5, 1847.

Executors' Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby gives notice that he has been appointed Executor of the last Will and Testament of

GEORGE BROWNELL,

late of Portsmouth, deceased, and has accepted of the trust, and given bonds as the law requires. All persons having demands against said estate are requested to present them, and all those indebted to make immediate payment to him.

EDWIN BROWNELL, *Executor.*

Portsmouth, Aug. 6, 1847.

Guardian's Notice.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the Court of Probate of the town of Portsmouth, Guardian to the estate of

CHARLOTTE BROWNELL,

of said Portsmouth, adjudged by said Court of Probate, as incapable of managing her affairs, and having qualified himself as the law directs, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the said Charlotte to exhibit the same for settlement, within six months from the date hereof.

SAMUEL ANTHONY, *Guardian.*

Portsmouth, Aug. 8, 1847.

Guardian's Notice.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the Court of Probate of the town of Portsmouth, Guardian to the estates of

JOHN F., and SARAH BROWNELL,

(Minors, under 14 years,) children and heirs at law of George S. Brownell, late of Portsmouth, dec., and having qualified himself as the law directs, hereby gives notice to all persons having demands against the said minors, to present the same for settlement within six months from the date hereof. SETH R. ANTHONY,

Portsmouth, Aug. 8, 1847.] *Guardian.*

Fashionable Dry Goods.

TO THE LADIES.

New & Fashionable

Fall GOODS.

AT 159 1-2 THAMES ST.

—CONSISTING OF—

LONG and Square Shawls; Scarfs, Ginghams, M. de Laines, Alpacas, Plaid and Plain Lyoneese Cloth, Prints, White Flannel, 3, 4 and 5-4, Bleached and Unbleached Cotton do; Yellow do; Red do—plain and twilled, Blue twilled do, Gloves and Hosiery of all kinds, Gimps, Fringes Clasps, Purse Twist and trimmings, Children's Belts, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods, &c. &c.

JAMES H. HAMMETT.

Newport, Sept. 25.

SEPTEMBER 25.

A LARGE lot of NEW RIBBONS, comprising nearly all colors and styles, are this day opened and for sale at 154 Thames-strt, by P. MOREY, who now offers to the ladies of Newport and vicinity, from a Cap to a splendid Bonnet Ribbon, at prices which will admit of no competition.

I will also sell a rich Satin Ribbon, (a little imperfect) from 10 to 20 cts a yard which is worth 37 1-2 cts.

The ladies are invited to call and look at them.

P. MOREY.

WOOLEN STOCKING YARN.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have received a full supply of WOOLEN STOCKING YARN, made expressly for them of the best Wool, and in the best manner, viz:

EXTRA FINE WHITE,
3 THREADED BLACK,
4 do. BLUE MIXED,
MEDIUM do. do.,
2 & 3 TH'DED SCARLET,

and other varieties. ☞ The Black is perfectly clean, and may be rubbed against pure White without soiling. E. W. LAWTON & SON.

August 14.

STOCKING YARN.

WM. C. COZZENS & CO., have received their Fall supply of the very best qualities of Light and Dark Blue Mixed *YARN*, Grey, Lavender, Black, White and Scarlet.

☞ One kind we consider fully equal to the best old fashioned Country Yarn.

Also, Blue Mixed Black and White Worsted.

Aug. 21.] For sale low.

—FALL SUPPLY OF—

STOCKING YARN.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall supply of Stocking Yarn, consisting of Blue Mixed, Black and White, Lavender, Purple and Drab. JAMES H. HAMMETT.

Sept. 4.

KNIT HOSIERY.

THE greatest variety of Knit Hosiery of every description from the smallest childs to the largest man's,—for sale at H. SESSIONS,

July 24 No. 162, Thames-st.

WOOLEN YARN.

NICE WOOLEN YARN, for sale by H. SESSIONS.

Sept. 11,] 162 Thames street.

New Dress Goods.

Fall Styles.

GINGHAMS,	PLAID RAW SILKS,
DE LAINES,	PLAID ALPACCAS,
ALPACAS,	PLAID OREGONS,
WIDE BK. SILKS,	JENYN LIND PLAIDS

PRINTS OF *ALL SORTS*,

Are now being opened, and for sale at No. 154 Thames street, by P. MOREY.

Sept. 4.

W. B. & E. J. SWAN,

HAVE on hand a good assortment of Gentlemen's *Patent* Ribbed Lamb's Wool PANTALOONS; do. White Lamb's Wool do; do. Cotton Hosiery do; do. *Patent* Merino Shirts, double breasted; do. Merino Shirts; Gauze Merino Shirts *ALSO*, a lot of READY MADE CLOTHING, for sale very CHEAP.

March 27, 1847.